NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

IMPORTANT FROM WASHINGTON.

ANOTHER "BRITISH OUTRAGE."

Visitation, Search and Burning of an American Vessel by a British Steamer on the Coast of Africa.

THE OFFICIAL CORRESPONDENCE.

Speech of Senator Bigler on the Tariff Question.

Ocean Mail Service Contracts—Samuel W. Black Confirmed as Governor of Nebraska—The Tariff, &c.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Feb. 8.

The Navy Department is in receipt of official advices from the Coast of Africa, announcing the visit, search, seizure and burning of an American vessel by a British cruiser. The following correspondence, for which we are indebted to the courtesy of Secretary TOUCEY, tells the whole story:

COMMANDER TOTTEN TO THE SECRETARY OF THE NAVY.

UNITED STATES SHIP VINCENNES, Dec. 10, 1858.

SIR: I have the honor to forward to the Navy Department the accompanying papers in relation to the capture and destruction by fire of the *Rufus Soule*, a brigantine under American colors, by Her Britannic Majesty's steamer *Viper*, on or about the 11th or 12th October, 1858.

As I am not to meet with Flag-Officer CONOVER before the latter part of February, and supposing it important that the facts as appearing in these papers should be communicated to the Department as early as possible, I forward copies of a report I have prepared for the Commander-in-Chief on this station.

I trust that my reasons for this direct communication will appear sufficient to the Honorable the Secretary of the Navy. I have the honor to be,

Very respectfully,

B. J. TOTTEN, Commander.

To the Hon. I. TOUCEY.

STATEMENT OF PETER CALDINA.

I shipped for the American brig *Rufus Soule*, Captain ANDERSON, at Matanzas, on the 9th of July, and sailed, as I understood, for Fernando Po. Just sighted Cape de Verd Islands, and the next land we made was the African Coast near to Banda Point. Soon after we saw a steamer coming towards us, and she sent a boat. The captain of the steamer *Viper* and another officer with him came aboard; they asked for papers, and mustered the crew and questioned us all about where we belonged. I was at the wheel and heard the captain of the *Viper* tell Captain ANDERSON that he would give him one hour to make up his mind, and if he did not deliver his vessel he would take her in tow; and the captain returned on board his own vessel, leaving the other officer with us. In half an hour the order was given for the English to open the hatches; I then saw for the first time that our flag had been hauled down. The English officer then waved his handkerchief to the *Viper*, and the Captain of the steamer came aboard. The hatches were opened, and he then ordered us all to get our clothes ready to go on board the steamer. Afterwards they brought from the brig all her sails and small stores. The brig was set on fire about 7 o'clock in the evening, and was burning all night. In the morning several shots were fired at her before she went down. I heard it said by some of the crew of the *Viper* that she was burned because they had no men to send away in her, and that they had orders to burn one out of every three vessels taken. We got under way in the afternoon, and were landed on the beach at Kabenela. If the *Vincinnes* had not come in, I don't know how we could have lived. I told the English officer that I was an American citizen."

This statement was made on board the *Vincennes*, in presence of her officers.

COMMANDER TOTTEN TO THE COMMANDER OF THE VIPER.

UNITED STATES SHIP VINCENNES, Oct. 22, 1858.

SIR: I haye to ask that you will do me the favor to furnish facts in relation to the capture and destruction by fire of the brig *Rufus Soule*, on the 11th and 12th of this month, to the southward of Kabenela. I would beg particularly to ask information on the following points, to wit:

First—If she had the American flag flying when visited by your boat?

Second—Were her papers found correct?

Third—If the American flag was still flying when her hatches were opened, and if not, under what circumstances, and when, it was hauled down?

I ask these questions because I have information that the *Rufus Soule* was captured by the *Viper*.

I am respectfully, your obedient Servant,

B. I. TOTTEN, Commander.

To the Commander H. B. M. steamer *Viper*.

REPLY OF THE COMMANDER OF THE VIPER.

ST. PAUL DE LOANDO, H. B. M. Steamer Viper, Sunday, Oct. 23, 1858.

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter, dated the 22d of October, relative to the capture of a brigantine called the *Rufus Soule*, and containing three categorical questions.

First—Had the vessel the American flag flying at the time she was visited by the boat? Answer—She had the American flag flying; and from information from the British Government, dated the 8th and 22d of July last, there was every just cause to believe that in this case a fraudulent use of the flag was being made, and that the vessel was engaged in the Slave-trade; consequently she was visited.

Second—If her papers were correct. Answer—In my opinion they were incorrect, some of them undoubtedly so.

Third—If the American flag was still flying when the hatches were opened. Answer—The American flag was not flying when the vessel's hatches were opened. The flag and papers were thrown into the sea by the Captain, without even a suggestion on my part.

I have the honor to be, &c., &c.,

AUSTIN B. HODKINTON,

Lieutenant and Commander.

To Commander B. I. TOTTEN, U. S. ship *Vincennes*.

To this letter Commander TOTTEN replied that it was unsatisfactory, as it made no mention of the circumstances of the burning of the brig without legal investigation.

Commander HODKINGTON rejoined by referring the American officer to the British Admiral in command of the station; and this closes the correspondence as reported to the Navy Department here.

The Senate Post-Office Committee have agreed to authorize contracts for carrying the California Mail over the inter-oceanic routes *vid* Panama and Tehuantepec at the best terms that can be made. Also to let the ocean service on all three of the routes to the lowest responsible bidders. The Committee have also decided adversely to the mammoth transatlantic steamer project.

The Senate have confirmed SAM'L. BLACK as Governor of Nebraska, MCCANDLESS as Judge of the Western District of Pennsylvania, and AMIDON as Navy Agent at Boston.

[FROM THE REPORTER FOR THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Feb. 8.

MR. CLAY, United States Minister to Peru, in writing to the State Department, says the idea that any reduction in the price at which Guano is now sold in the United States can be brought about by negotiation, is abandoned, all classes in Peru agreeing that as the deposits are national property, the Government is bound to see that they produce the greatest possible amount of revenues. There is little prospect of improvement in business transactions, as the most important agencies of the Peruvian Government are intrusted to two houses, who have it in their power for the moment to fix the rate of freights, and, in MR. CLAY'S opinion, can, in future, exercise a controlling influence over the trade in foreign countries.

The Secretary of the Interior, in response to a resolution of inquiry of the House of Representatives, says that the military reservation of Rock Island, Ill., has not been transferred by the war to the Interior Department, and that no decision has ever been made by the latter department in favor of persons claiming preëmption rights in the lands on Rock Island. Therefore such claims have been rejected by the General Land Office.

The Secretary of State has also transmitted a communication in relation to Consular Agents in Canada. Of these 30 have been duly appointed by Mr. MOOR, the Consular-General for the British North American Provinces, who "found it necessary," as he stated, "to make such appointments in order to carry out the instructions of the Treasury Department." The aggregate amount of fees received by them in the first three quarters of 1858, the returns for the fourth quarter not having been made to the Department, was $10,655 64, averaging $355 55 for each agency.

At the caucus of the Democratic members of the Pennsylvania delegation, held on Saturday, Mr. CHAPMAN was the Chairman, and Mr. DEWART Secretary.

The resolutions unanimously adopted are as follows:

Resolved, That the creation of a permanent national debt is at war with the principles of Republican simplicity, on which our Government is founded, and dangerous to our future prosperity, and that we will ever resolutely oppose any attempt to inaugurate such a policy.

Resolved, That we esteem the recommendation of the President, in his last annual Message, on the subject of a revision of the tariff as eminently wise and politic; that the best interests of the country demand legislation in accordance therewith, and that we will use all legitimate means to secure such legislation, at the present session of Congress.

Resolved, That we do not recognize the acts or proceedings of the caucus now being held in the House of Representatives, as binding upon us in any matter whatever.

MESSRS. CHAPMAN, DEWART and FLORENCE, were appointed a Committee to confer from time to time with the Democratic members of the Philadelphia delegation, and take such steps as may be necessary to obtain united action.

MESSRS. PHILLIPS, MONTGOMERY, OWEN JONES, FLORENCE, DEWART, and others, participated in the debate relative to the position they occupy, being in favor of the enactment of a judicious tariff.

Senator FITCH intends introducing a bill authorizing the Government to use American iron for ships and public buildings, in lieu of other solid materials.

The Committee on Ways and Means, at their meeting this morning, took no action on the tariff.

It is said the call for the Democratic caucus for to-morrow night, is signed by about seventy-five members of the House.

Our Washington Correspondence.

SECRET AGENT IN MEXICO—THE RESIGNATION OF MR. FORSYTH—THE NEW-GRANADA TREATY—THE ARIZONA COLONIZATION PROJECT.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Feb. 7.

The Hon. WM. M. CHURCHWELL, of Tennessee, went to Mexico some weeks ago as a secret agent of the United States Government, to make examination and report as to the true condition of parties there, the ability of either to sustain itself, and the propriety of recognizing the Juarez Government of that Republic. It was supposed that his report would have been received, in part at least, by the *Tennessee* on her last trip, but it did not come to hand so far as I can learn. There is little doubt that it will arrive by next mail, and be followed immediately by the recognition of the Consititutional or Liberal Government. That done, a treaty, the points of which are already fully though informally agreed upon, will be concluded forthwith here at Washington, in time for the action of the United States Senate before its adjournment. Such at least is the programme at present, and it will be carried out unless some event occurs which cannot be anticipated at this time.

Mr. FORSYTH has put an end to the anomalous position which he has been occupying towards the President for some time past, by resigning to-day. It is now fully admitted by his friends, that my statements in regard to his case, made weeks ago, were substantially correct. The President would not take the responsibility of removing him, because he had a brother-in-law in the United States Senate, whose resentment he did not care to provoke: so, Buchanan-like, he sought to accomplish his purpose by indirection. He ordered Mr. FORSYTH to close his Legation and come home, because of the illegal acts of the Zuloaga Government, and, after he got home, instead of formally notifying him that his mission was ended, and that his services would be dispensed with in future, the President ingeniously inserted a line in his message referring to him as "our late Minister to Mexico." Of course that was a very distinct intimation of what the President intended.

Mr. FORSYTH, however, did not choose to accept this craven hint, and, as General Cass continued to recognize him as the Minister, he determined to compel the President, if possible, to take the responsibility of removing him, unless he would permit him to return to his post for ever so brief a period, in order to show that the Administration indorsed his course in Mexico, and vindicated him from the charges circulated affecting his personal integrity. For some time past he has been engaged in pressing his claim to this consideration, but without effect, until completely disgusted with the President's shuffling, he to-day ended the squabbling by formally filing his resignation at the State Department. It may be taken for granted that Mr. BUCHANAN has succeeded in adding a few powerful and influential enemies to his Administration by his course, in this affair—some of whom will be able to give him serious trouble.

The very general impression that ZULOAGA is the father-in-law of Gen. MIRAMON, is erroneous. So at least I am informed by usually reliable Mexican authority. I am assured also, that MIRAMON'S hesitation to accept the Presidency, is mere coquetry, designed for effect, and that the "illustrious youth" has not the slightest idea of supporting ZULOAGA'S claims to re-establishment at the head of the Church party. His turning of the cold shoulder to ROBLES is believed to mean simply that he does not intend to carry ROBLES upon the banner of his own triumph, or be made in any way responsible for the Ex-Minister's future. Between the families of MIRAMON and ZULOAGA there is a bitter feud,—and the idea that the successful General has any thought of forcing the late Dictator again into the Chair of State, is scouted as idle. He will use him, probably, to knit together all the elements of opposition to the Liberals, and then, if the auspicious moment ever arrives in which the so-called Presidency seems to hold anything save a barren sceptre, the General will not hesitate to assume its honors and its obligations.

The Senate have not yet taken any action upon the Cass-Herran Treaty with New-Granada, and it is to be hoped that it will never touch the document except to reject it, for it will prove to be utterly worthless to the United States. So far from its being unobjectionable, as was recently stated by a New-York journal, it is certain to be opposed, with great earnestness, by the Hon. JEFFERSON DAVIS and others, who have examined its stipulations and are fully aware that its "glittering generalities," though professing scarcely anything in the way of atonement for the massacre of American citizens at Panama, is a cheat and delusion even in what it does pretend to do.

It is unfortunately true that General CASS, who has lived to a ripe old age almost without suffering a day's illness, is beginning to break down in his physical health, al hough his intellect is clear as ever. He has had a number of slight attacks of apoplexy, that would doubtless have been far more serious in their character except for the rigid simplicity and regularity of the venerable statesman's life. Like QUINCY ADAMS, he will doubtless prefer to die in the harness; but it is to be feared that his longer acceptanee of the cares and fatigues of public life must tend to shorten his days.

The Arizona colonization project which Colonel LOCKRIDGE, the fillibuster, is endeavoring to get up somewhere in the South, has no connection whatever with the enterprise at the head of which is General C. F. HENNINGSEN, as some seem to suppose. The former is a mere adventurer's scheme, probably designed to cover some new foray on a foreign neighbor.

DEAN RICHMOND, before assuring the President that he and Mr. BUTTERWORTH had concluded that it was best to let Collector SCHELL remain in office—good and sufficient reasons stated in a previous letter—was sharp enough to obtain from Mr. BUCHANAN a pledge that Mr. SCHELL should make all his appointments from the Tammany organization. If this *promise* should ever be kept, RICHMOND will capture it and store it away in his cabinet of remarkable curiosities. S.

XXXVth CONGRESS---Second Session.

SENATE....WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Feb. 8.

A communication from the Secretary of the Navy was received, expressing the opinion that it is inexpedient to transfer the revenue cutter service to the Navy Department.

The House resolution, permitting Lieut. MAURY and Prof. BACHE to receive medals from the Sardinian Government, was referred to the consideration of the Committee on Foreign Relations.

MESSRS. SEWARD and KING presented memorials respectively for an investigation of the merits of marine signals and for defences of the harbor of New-York.

Mr. BROWN offered a resolution calling for any correspondence of WM. CAREY JONES, on which MARTINEZ and JEREZ, calling themselves the Supreme Government of Nicaragua, could have based the assertion that the Ministers of the United States were accomplices of the fillibuster invaders of Nicaragua, and if such an assertion was made, whether any and what apology is necessary for the misstatement.

The resolution was adopted.

Mr. SEWARD introduced a bill relative to marine signals, proposing the appointment of a Board, comprising one member from the Light-house Board, two from the Navy, and one each from Boston, New-York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Charleston, and New-Orleans, to be designated by the Chamber of Commerce or Board of Trade of those cities, who shall give sixty days notice of their intention, and examine all codes for day and night signals that are offered within thirty days thereafter, and report at the beginning of the next Congress. Referred to the Committee on Commerce.

Mr. KENNEDY presented a memorial from the Legislature of Maryland, asking for a final settlement of the life half-pay of Revolutionary officers; also one for a monument to Baron DEKALB.

Mr. DOUGLAS presented a memorial from citizens asking the legalization of the sale of Fort Dearborn.

Mr. MASON, from the Committee on Foreign Relations, to whom was referred the joint resolution relative to the tobacco trade of the United States with foreign countries, reported it back without amendment.

Mr. GREEN, from the Committee on Territories, reported against the organization of Jefferson.

Mr. BIGLER attempted to bring up the resolution that, in the opinion of the Senate, a large public debt in time of peace is inconsistent with the true policy of this country, and that Congress should proceed without delay to adjust the revenue and expenditure.

Mr. MASON objected to the consideration of the resolution, for the reason that the House of Representatives alone can originate measures affecting the revenue.

Mr. BAYARD coincided with these views.

Mr. BIGLER replied that he too agreed that it was the prerogative of the House of Representatives to originate revenue measures, but this resolution does not undertake to originate revenue measures, but is merely an expression of the opinion of the Senate.

Mr. CLINGMAN was in favor of giving Mr. BIGLER an opportunity to express his views.

Mr. BIGLER called for the yeas and nays, when the resolution was taken up, 23 against 13.

Mr. BIGLER addressed the Senate, his views being in favor of mixed, specific, and *ad valorem* duties.

Mr. BIGLER began by saying that no question save one connected with our form of government has led to so much controversy in and out of Congress, or given existence to such an abundance of conflicting and dissimilar opinion, as that of the Tariff, as well on the theoretic principles involved as on the practical workings of given details. Nor is this at all singular, for in its very nature it is, to a greater or less extent, a subject of conflicting interest, real or imaginary, between different sections of the country, and between different parties and classes of people within the same section, each having like claims upon the justice and favor of the Government, whilst the close and well-balanced relations of producers and consumers, operatives and capitalists to the subject, has naturally excited the utmost vigilance on the part of each of these classes in the maintenance of their rights and interests. Nor has any measure so uniformly baffled the foresight of public men. No one of the sixteen regular tariff laws adopted since 1789, has met the expectations of its advocates on every particular, nor has there been one which did not, at some time, exhibit mistakes that no one had anticipated, and thereby contradicted the most universally accepted theories on the subject. In 1836, for instance, when the Tariff under the Compromise law was still quite high, the imports exceeded those of any previous year, or of any one of the fourteen subsequent years. Then again, in 1856, another similar instance was afforded. Indeed there never was a tariff law, and probably never will be one against which plausible, if not well-founded objections may not be made, on some point or other of its operations, and no public man need be reproached because he did not foresee what a given tariff would do. He (Mr. BIGLER) had no faith in the cure all school, nor sympathy with extreme protectionists; nor with those who talk tariff while they mean party, and whose aim is to keep the question open; nor with those who would teach the people to rely on the Government instead of on their own industry. But he does believe that in meeting the Constitutional obligation to provide revenue to defray the expenses of government, we should endeavor to distribute the burdens incident thereto as equally as may be, giving all the incidental protection and aid possible to such manufacturing and other interests as encounter vigorous competition from abroad—not building up one at the sacrifice of the rest, nor burdening unequally one section of the country to advance the prosperity of another.

Reasoning from these premises, he proceeded to show how, holding, as he always has held, to the doctrine of a tariff for revenue, he should shape a law to that end. He would conform it to no arbitrary rule or principle, but would compose it of mixed principles, using both the specific and *ad valorem*, and, in some instances, the better to equalize the rates of charge upon similar articles, and, at the same time, to discriminate against inferior or adulterated goods, he would compound the two modes, applying the charge as well upon the quantity as upon the value of the same article; he would discriminate, in fixing the rates of duty, so as to maintain our great branches of industry in their competition with similar pursuits in foreign countries, so far as that can be done without imposing improper burdens upon other classes of the people,—and for the reasons, among others, that there is a well-balanced reciprocity between all our branches of industry, which act and react upon each other, the prosperity of one being beneficial to all, and *vice versa*. He would also discriminate against articles known as luxuries, imposing the lower rate of duties on the necessaries of life. Further, he would be careful that the Government really did receive the amount of duties, however imposed, so that the honest importer might stand at least equal with the unscrupulous adventurer. [Mr. BIGLER here quoted from a report he made to the Senate of Pennsylvania, to show that 12 years ago he entertained substantially the same views.]

The necessity for a prompt readjustment of the Tariff is apparent. According to the Secretary of the Treasury's own estimates, the deficit on June 30, 1860, including the treasury notes now in circulation, will be $27,679,376, and this without the Pension bill, Oregon debt, French Spoliations, and countless other probable claims, besides the thirty millions to purchase Cuba, and the loss of revenue from the public lands were the Homestead bill to become law. Indeed, he would estimate the probable deficiency thus:

Miscellaneous items	$12,900,000
Treasury notes	19,754,800
Add present debt	45,155,977
Add foreign intercourse fund	30,000,000
Total	$107,810,777

Mr. BIGLER then proceeded to show that at per centum it would require $350,000,000 of imports to produce the Secretary's estimate of $56,000,000 revenue from customs—which amount exceeds the demand of a wholesome business—inasmuch as the average annual consumption of foreign goods for thirty-eight years, has been $6 69 per head, whereas the Secretary's estimate implies a consumption of $11 66, or nearly double. Hence it is only too obvious, that the alternatives are an increase of the public debt or of the revenue. Mr. BIGLER was emphatically in favor of the latter. If the time is too short for full revision at this session, give back the Tariff of 1846, or give back four or five per cent. on the rates of the present law. It would require but a few hours to do that. As regarded the statement that the President and Secretary of the Treasury were at issue on the Tariff question, he did not so understand. The President would apply the specific principle equitably upon consumers, whilst the Secretary would apply a per centage upon each and every commodity. Either principle may be so applied as to be protective, and either so as to be only a fair revenue measure—the effect depending on the application. To his own mind the use of any principle in measuring the Government charge is right or wrong, as it may affect equally or unequally the value of the article to the consumer. A Tariff for revenue is the Democratic doctrine, but the mode of assessing the duty, whether upon the value or quantity of the articles, has never been made an article of the Party faith. That faith must always be to deal justly with all in the use of these principles.

In pursuing the illustration he mentioned that the manufacturers of iron would be satisfied with a moderate specific duty—say $6 per ton on pig metal, $12 on railroad iron, and $15 on rolled and hammered. These sums do not exceed the average that has been paid under the *ad valorem* principle for the last eight or ten years, hence it can make no essential difference to the consumer, or to the Treasury, but is of great importance to the domestic manufacturer, for the specific duty tends effectually to the exclusion of the foreign inferior article, and is consequently a benefit to the consumer as well as to the home producer. The speaker then addressed himself to refute various fallacious estimates that had been based on the relation of the present tariff to our iron manufactures. These arguments are too elaborate to convey even an outline in any telegraphic sketch. Their general scope was that the *ad valorem* principles in certain cases worked great wrong to producers as well as consumers, but that the *ad valorem* could be general whilst the specific could not. He agreed with the President that specific duties are the best means of securing the revenue against fraudulent invoices. He was further of opinion that much could be done in the way of preventing frauds and of saving money to the Treasury, under either kind of duties, by a change in the machinery for their collection. In this connection, our reporter understood Mr. BIGLER to say that he approved of the suggestion of Mr. HUGHES, of Philadelphia, that the allowance for damages on imports be abolished, as should also be the allowance for deficiency in weight and measure—leaving importers to protect themselves by insurance. As evidence of the stupendous frauds under the present system, the French statistics of exportation to this country during the past year exceed those of our importation thence nearly a hundred million of francs!

Further, one of the strongest claims which the manufacturers have upon incidental aid from our revenue system, is found in the incidental damage resulting to them from our system of currency, over which they have no control, and which the Constitution intended should be coin, but which has degenerated into a system of paper money, based upon a small per centage of coin. The manifest tendency of this fictitious currency is to beget exorbitant nominal values, the consequence being that the price of every article entering into manufactures bears a higher value than in Europe, whilst capital is dearer by from two to four per cent., thus paralyzing the manufacturer. The agricultural interest is affected less only because it has no foreign competitor. It is singular that, in the face of these facts, so many manufacturers maintain the policy of an inflated system of paper currency; and more singular still that they who are constantly laboring to inflate this vicious system should claim to be *par excellence* the friends of the manufacturer. Were he (Mr. BIGLER) to name a single measure that would do more for the manufacturers than any other, he would say—dispense with the use of all bank paper of a less denomination than $50. There is too much paper money, not too little money; and, if there be sufficient power under the Constitution, Congress should promptly drive it out of existence in every State of the Union.

He next proceeded to repel the implication that Pennsylvania is selfish on the subject of the tariff. The property of the iron business conduces to the interests of the whole country. Iron is a national, not local interest; it is one of the great elements of national defence and wealth, and will soon become one of commercial power. The raw material is found in one-third of all the States of the Union, and there is no national impediment in the way of its production to any extent, and besides the demand for iron is as yet in its infancy, although world-wide. The manufacturers are not the recipients under the Tariff of half the benefits alleged. If Pennsylvania and other States have been incidentally benefited by the tariff, many States have been benefited by the donations of public lands. If the South and West complain of the Revenue laws, the North and East can point to the postal system, and can show that the lands donated to the States are worth not only more than the whole amount of duty paid on railroad iron from the day the first bar was imported till the present time, but to the aggregate value of the iron, duty and all. Here the Senator gave detailed statistics to show that the lands granted for railroad purposes, from 1850 to 1857, to the States of Illinois, Missouri, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, Michigan, Arkansas, Florida, Iowa, Wisconsin and Minnesota, were 25,500,000 acres, worth 100,700,000, whilst the total of the imported railroad iron during the same period was only $68 333,000, on which the duty was $18,753,000. The total value of iron and iron manufactures of all kinds from 1851 to 1858 was $168,000,000, on which was a duty of $49,200,000. An immense balance of advantage thus remains to those States. It had been said that Pennsylvania had received more than her proportion of lands on bounty warrants, but that is not so. She is entitled to one-tenth by population, and has received no more; and were it true, it was not to improve her physical condition, but to reward her veteran soldiers. Many of those States have also a large proportion of their postal expenses paid out of the common treasury. The receipts and expenses of the Post office from 1854 to 1858 were, for Pennsylvania: receipts, $2,975,000; expenditures, $2,794,000—showing an excess of revenue of $181,547; while the Southern and Western States show deficits varying from $400 000 to $1,200,000. Pennsylvania should have drawn proportionately nearly $14,000,000, or treble the amount she has done. Yet again comparing the postal receipts and expenditures of the Northern and Eastern States with the Southern and Western, the former show an excess of revenue over expenditure of over a million of dollars, while the latter exhibit a deficit of over fourteen millions. Another handsome item this for incidental protection! He denied that most of the public money was expended in the manufacturing States; he pointed to the vast expense of Indian wars in the South and West, and indeed to the whole expenditures on Indian affairs, and especially to the delusive system of Indian civilization.

He concluded by a eulogy on his State, and by disclaiming any unkind spirit of complaint or criticism in his remarks. Pennsylvania views with pride and pleasure the growth of the new States, intends to deal justly by all, to stand by the constitutional rights of all, and will, as she has always done, perform her whole duty to the Union, and be abhorrent of any suggestion looking to its dissolution. Hence, without menace, she does feel deeply unjust criticism upon a policy which she deems useful to her interests, and regards as wise for the nation as a whole. Those who think she is insensible to the indifference manifested to her voice, will, if they live long enough, discover their error.

Mr. JOHNSON, of Tennessee, offered a resolution to the effect that the President be requested to call on the Heads of the Departments to submit estimates, so as to bring the expenses of the Government within fifty millions annually, exclusive of the interest on the public debt.

At this point the further consideration of the subject was postponed, and Messrs. HUNTER and BROWN tried to call up their respective bills—the former the Civil and Diplomatic Appropriation bill, and the latter the Pennsylvania-avenue Horse Railroad bill.

The motion of Mr. BROWN prevailed by 23 against 20

The Pennsylvania-avenue Railroad bill, therefore, was again considered, but having been overlaid with amendments, which changed its original object, it was defeated without much debate, and partly by the votes of its friends.

The vote upon it was—yeas, 22; nays, 25.

Mr. HUNTER then succeeded in calling up his Civil and Diplomatic Appropriation bill, and handed in several amendments that they might be printed

The Senate here went into Executive Session, and on the opening of the doors adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Feb. 8.

Mr. FAULKNER, from the Military Committee, reported a resolution that, preliminary to the final settlements with the citizens of Oregon and Washington Territories, for service in 1855 and 1856, in repelling Indian hostilities, the Third Auditor of the Treasury be directed to examine the vouchers, and make report to the House, on the first Monday in December, of the amount respectively due, according to the rule laid down by the Committee, which included only army pay to the volunteers received into the service by the Territorial authorities. No double pay to be allowed, and supplies, transportation, &c., to be paid for with a due regard to the number of troops and the prices current at the time.

Mr. LANE, of Oregon, dissented from the principle laid down. It would be better that no bill be passed than that this basis be adopted.

MESSRS. CURTIS and FAULKNER severally informed him that the Third Auditor was merely to scale the accounts for the future action of the House.

Mr. MARSHALL, of Kentucky, opposed the resolution. It would not begin to reach a settlement of the accounts, and was directory still further to scale the charges.

After further debate the resolution was adopted.

The House then went into Committee on the Legislative, Executive and Judicial Appropriation bill.

Mr. LOVEJOY, of Illinois, moved to strike out the appropriation for the safe keeping of prisoners, remarking that it was for fugitive slaves till their trials came on, and characterized their capture as odious and abhorrent to the Free States.

Mr. SINGLETON, of Mississippi, said he would be glad if Mr. LOVEJOY would return the negro he had stolen from one of his constituents.

Mr. LOVEJOY replied, his constituent never owned a negro, for every being God made belonged to himself. He had no hesitation to declare that he did help the fugitive slave, and would always give food and shelter to necessitous whites or blacks.

Mr. SINGLETON asked, What is that but stealing?

Mr. LOVEJOY—Stealing is taking a man and keeping him as a slave.

Mr. PHELPS, of Missouri, said, if the amendment prevail, every man, arrested as a criminal, would be turned loose, and Mr. LOVEJOY would be the general jail deliverer of many infamous persons.

Mr. JOHN COCHRANE, of New-York, humorously remarked that Mr. LOVEJOY'S objection might be obviated by making the clause read free prisoners. [Laughter.]

Mr. LOVEJOY'S amendment was rejected.

Mr. SINGLETON subsequently said, as Mr. LOVEJOY had admitted he had participated in slave stealing, he regarded him as a disgrace to the nation.

The Chairman (Mr. BARKSDALE, of Mississippi,) declared him out of order.

Exclamations from the Republican side, of "Let him go on."

Mr. GIDDINGS of Ohio—"He is perfectly in order, and I move that he be permitted to proceed." [Laughter.]

The Committee rose, and the House concurred, by the casting vote of the Speaker, in an amendment striking out $67,379 for the *Congressional Globe* and binding the same, and reporting the proceedings.

The vote was then reconsidered and the amendment rejected by nine majority.

Pending the question on the other amendments, the House adjourned.

United States Supreme Court.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Feb. 8.

No. 16—Thomas Maguire, claimant of the steamship *Goliah vs.* Stephen Card. Appeal from the Circuit Court of the United States for the District of California. Justice NELSON delivered the opinion of the Court, reversing the decree with costs, and remanding the cause with directions to dismiss the libel.

No. 62—John Femberton *vs.* Edward Lockett *et al.* Argument continued.

Burning of the William and Mary College.

PETERSBURG, Va., Tuesday, Feb. 8.

The William and Mary College at Williamsburg, including the library and the laboratory, was destroyed by fire at 3 o'clock this morning. It was the oldest institution in the country. The students all escaped. Insurance $22,000.

Constitution and State Government for Kansas.

ST. LOUIS, Tuesday, Feb. 8.

Both Houses of the Kansas Legislature have passed a bill providing for the formation of a Constitution and State Government for Kansas. The bill provides for an election on the fourth Monday in March to decide for or against the holding of a Convention. If the decision is favorable, an election of fifty delegates will be held on the first Tuesday in June, and the Convention will meet on the first Tuesday in July, at Wyandotte City. The Constitution is to be submitted to the vote of the people on the first Tuesday in October, and the State officers under the Constitution are to be elected on the first Tuesday in December.

The Death of Dr. Jabez Goble.

NEWARK, N. J., Tuesday, Feb. 8.

The Essex County Medical Society held a special meeting this afternoon in reference to the death of the late Dr. JABEZ GOBLE, one of its oldest members, and formerly President of the State Medical Society. With other appropriate resolutions, they resolved to attend his funeral in a body and wear mourning for 30 days.

Death of John Hathaway.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Tuesday, Feb. 8.

JOHN HATHAWAY, Esq., the oldest merchant in the city, died on Sunday. He was a native of Fall River, Mass. His funeral took place yesterday, the merchants closing all their stores, and attending it in a body.

News from Northern Mexico.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Feb. 8.

New-Orleans papers of Wednesday last are received, containing advices from Northern Mexico to the 26th ult., from which we learn that it is not improbable that San Luis is already in the hands of the Liberals. MIRAMON had left it wholly unprotected, and at last accounts the city was environed by a force of three thousand men.

The Health and Poor Departments of Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, Tuesday, Feb. 8.

In consequence of the corruptions discovered in the Health and Poor Departments of the city, the State Senate has passed a bill abolishing both Boards, and authorizing the appointment of new Boards by the Courts.

Later from Havana.

NEW-ORLEANS, Monday, Feb. 7.

The steamship *Black Warrior* brings Havana dates to the 3d instant. The news is meagre. The first action in Congress on the Cuba question created great excitement on the island. A French steamer, with 850 coolies, had arrived at Havana. Sterling Exchange was declining.

Sailing of the Arabia.

BOSTON, Tuesday, Feb. 8.

The mails, per steamship *Arabia*, close at the Post-office at 9 A. M., to-morrow, and the steamer will leave port at about noon.

Southern Ocean Steamer Movements.

SAVANNAH, Tuesday, Feb. 8.

The U. S. Mail steamship *Augusta* arrived at her wharf at 10½ o'clock this morning. All well.

The steamship *Huntsville*, of Cromwell's line, arrived at the wharf at 3 o'clock.

A BRUTAL AND MERCENARY TRAGEDY.

A Colored Girl Tries to Kill her Mother, to get Possession of Fifty-five Dollars.

A fiendish attempt at murder was committed yesterday morning in the tenement-house No. 251 Elizabeth-street. A colored woman named LYDIA BOSLY, about 50 years of age, together with her daughter, ANN MARIA, aged 20, occupied apartments in the above premises—the latter living as the mistress of a negro of about the same age, named ELIJAH MARTIN. About two years since the daughter married a colored man named COJAY, who, after living with her a year, deserted her, or was deserted by her, when MARTIN stepped in to supply his place. Both her lover and her previous husband are said to have been shiftless negroes, and failed to provide for ANN MARIA, who was compelled to live principally off of the savings of the mother. Some family bickerings naturally resulted from this state of things, and MARTIN lately resolved to remove his mistress to other quarters. Before leaving, however, he desired to get possession of some money that MRS. BOSLY kept secreted about her person, amounting to $55. Not finding an opportunity to steal it, he urged his mistress to poison her mother; and it is alleged that an attempt of that kind was actually made about a week since, by mixing arsenic in the old woman's tea. MRS. BOSLY fortunately detected the poison by the flavor it imparted to the tea, and, suspecting something wrong, she got Dr. CHILTON to analyze it, when it was found to contain arsenic. She, however, took no further action in the matter, and the guilty parties were left to seek other means to accomplish their ends. On Monday evening MARTIN took his mistress to a theatre, and during the evening, as she alleges, he proposed to her to kill her mother outright, and to do the deed that same night. The mistress, who goes by the name of ANN MARIA BOSLY COJAY, after some urging, acceeded to the proposal, and when the theatre was out she proceeded home to put the plot into execution. Having procured an axe, ANN waited in her own apartment until about 4 o'clock in the morning, at which time she quietly entered her mother's room, and found her in a sound sleep. She immediately commenced the work of destruction by striking her mother several blows in quick succession upon the head. MRS. BOSLY instantly awoke, and screaming "Murder," she jumped from the bed and ran into an adjoining room. The daughter followed, and at tempted to stifle the cries of her mother by smothering her with pillows and bedclothes, but still continued to apply the axe. Fortunately, Officer REED happened to be passing the house at the time, and hearing the screams, rushed in and put an end to the slaughter. The daughter was arrested and taken to the Station-house, and a surgeon was called in to dress the wounds of the mother. MARTIN did not wait to see the result, but hurried home soon after leaving the theatre to his mother's residence in Clarkson-street. He was, however, soon after arrested, and both he and his mistress were arraigned at the Essex Market Police Court yesterday morning, when they were committed to await the result of MRS. BOSLY'S injuries. The daughter manifested little concern about the affair, but laid the blame entirely on MARTIN who, she alleges, has for a long time urged her to the deed, in order that they might get possession of her mother's property, which consists of $55 in money and a few of the commonest articles of furniture.

MRS. BOSLY'S injuries are very severe, and there is little hopes of her recovery, although she was alive late last evening. Coroner O'KEEFE took her *antemortem* examination yesterday afternoon, when she made the following statement:

Lydia Bosly being duly sworn, says—I believe I am not likely to recover, and give this evidence as my dying deposition. This morning about half-past four o'clock I was lying in bed asleep, and was awakened by my daughter Ann Maria striking me on the head with an axe; I jumped from my bed and ran to the next room; she followed, and knocked me down, and placed a bed and pillows on me, trying to suffocate me; she also held me by the throat and endeavored to strangle me.

Mr. Kennedy and the Brooklyn Navy-yard Contracts.

No. 69 BARCLAY-STREET,
NEW-YORK, Feb. 8, 1859.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Observing in your Washington correspondence of this morning some statements grossly false and intended to injure me in a business way, I beg that you will have the justice to insert this card in your paper without delay.

I regret to say that the contract for paints at the Brooklyn Navy-yard was not awarded to me, from the fact that, with all my adroitness, a successful competitor went below my bid.

Now, in justice to the gentleman who has the contract, I will simply say that no employe in the Navy-yard or any other person can, by any artifice, release him from furnishing *all* the articles specified in his contract—Government retaining twenty per cent. on the price of all goods delivered, until every article named in the contract has been supplied.

If the contractor sees fit to furnish goods at a nominal price, it is his own business.

As your correspondent has seen fit to notice my connection with the Navy-yard in this public way, it may be as well for me to state that during the fiscal year 1858-59, I have furnished to the Bureau of Yards and Docks in Brooklyn the following articles of paints:

Linseed Oil to the amount of	$182 89
Spirits of Turpentine to the amount of	69 15
Sundry paints, to the amount of	715 52
Amounting in all to	$967 56

Even allowing a profit of ten per cent on these sales, the net result would not be enormous.

Very obediently yours,

WM. D. KENNEDY,
Importer and Dealer in Paints, Oils, &c.

It is reported at Paris that Rudio, one of Orsini's accomplices, has died in a very penitent state at Cayenne.

EUROPEAN LETTERS.

AFFAIRS IN FRANCE.

The Emperor's Ball—Presentation of Americans—Toilettes of the Ladies—Crinolines Not to be Curtailed—The Prince Napoleon—Fashionable Movements in General.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PARI

pierrots, Astracans, Chinese, *chicards*, *incroyables*, *opbardeurs*, *hébés*, *sylphides*, *pompadours*!

This year STRAUSS has endeavored to improve the character of these balls (and at the same time to increase his profits, which were small) by charging the ladies for admission a sum of 50 sous; and the consequence is, that while the character of the costumes are decidedly improved, the number is diminished. The improvement is especially remarked on the side of the *debardeurs*—a sort of bi-sextile costume, which consists of a low-necked chemise and a pair of silk pantaloons, extending a little below the knee. Formerly, one might see several hundred young girls thus costumed at a single ball, for this is a cheap dress, within the reach even of *ouvrières*; but now many of these are stopped by the increased cost of the evening's amusement, and their places have been taken by *sylphides* and *hébés*, which are a decided improvement in elegance and a very slight improvement in the interest of public morals. The *repertoire* of the famous orchestra is this year almost entirely original, and comprises some of the finest pieces that have ever come from STRAUSS' pen.

MALAKOFF.

ENGLISH AFFAIRS.

Continental News in London—The First Installment of Reform—Mr. Bright's Prospects—Theatrical and Operatic Movements.

From Our Own Correspondent.

LONDON, Friday, Jan. 21, 1859.

The telegraph brings us this morning the intelligence of the sudden death of the King of Naples. The news, if confirmed, will tend to act rather as a sedative on the war excitement. His last act was the release from prison and banishment to America of POERIO and many other political captives, and his most ungracious Majesty's removal from the scene of his despotic misdeeds will facilitate undoubtedly the reëstablishment of diplomatic relations on the part of France and England with the Kingdom of the Two Sicilies. Austria is sure to make prompt use of the opportunity to repair what she has always called Lord CLARENDON's blunder, and blunder no doubt it has proved to be, in withdrawing our Minister from Naples without being able to accomplish anything thereby. Southern Italy will devolve to the ignorance and inexperience of a young man of twenty-three, bred in a monastery, and never permitted up to the present time to take any part in public affairs. His intended bride, the sister of the Empress of Austria, was on her way to be espoused to him. It is not believed that FERDINAND's death will make any material change in the system of rule which has reduced the Neapolitan territories to their present abject state; but the event must certainly be regarded as a momentary check to French designs in the Peninsula.

Another, and one still more important, is the determination of the Pope expressed to the Nuncio at Paris, to abandon Rome and take up his abode at Vienna if a French army should cross the Alps. Considering the aspect with which such a step would probably be regarded throughout Catholic Christendom, this would no doubt be a serious source of embarrassment to NAPOLEON III. It would by implication revive the fading recollections of his uncle's memorable quarrel with the Vatican, and enlist against him at home and abroad the enmity of a power which no despotic ruler can venture to disregard. It is said by those who understand the feelings of the French clergy well that, notwithstanding all the gifts and favors lavished upon the church during the last ten years, a majority of them, and more especially the bishops, are in heart Legitimists. As a French gentleman said to me the other day, in allusion to the subject:

"They would crown him to-morrow at Rheims if required to do so, and every Sunday they sing on his behalf the *Domine salvum fac Imperatorem*, but their traditions are of the old monarchy, and if he once ceased to be a necessity or be inevitable, they would let him go without a scruple."

If such be the state of feeling now, what would it be if the Pope proclaimed himself a fugitive from his capital garrisoned by French troops?

Meanwhile Prince NAPOLEON is starring it at Turin, as bridegroom elect, a General of France and assistant Liberator of Italy. His presence has raised rather a conflict of emotions in the Italian mind. His features too forcibly recall those of his great kinsman, who, though an Italian by blood and language, showed so little consideration for Italy's welfare or independence in the days of his power. You must not place implicit reliance on the statement in the *Times* regarding the coolness of his reception in Piedmont. As an instrument and a symbol of deliverance from Austrian ascendancy, the cousin of the Emperor has been warmly welcomed by the King, his Ministers and the political classes generally. But it is, I think, creditable to the temper and judgment of the people at large that they do not seem disposed to make too much of him. The Republican Party continues to stand aloof distrustfully, and they will continue for the present at least to do so. They believe French intervention to be a greater evil than benefit; but the hatred of the Austrians is so general and intense that they dare not say a word which could by possibility seem to deprecate hostility towards them. On the whole there is a greater belief here in the probability of peace being preserved than there was a week ago; but I must take leave to add that this impression, however prevalent, is in my opinion shortsighted and unreasonable. There may be weeks or months of hesitation and delay, but my belief is that a French army will be encamped under the walls of Mantua ere the Summer's sun goes down.

We have at length the first of the promised Reform bills, and no very brilliant specimen of legislative workmanship it is. Household suffrage and the ballot are its popular features: but its real drift is to alienate from the landed interest seventy or eighty seats in the House of Commons and to confer them on the trading towns. When speaking of the two former points, Mr. BRIGHT has been comparatively mild and moderate. In one of his speeches he even went the length of intimating that he would not refuse the £5 franchise; and at Bradford he spoke of the ballot as a concession that could not be much longer delayed, hinting thereby that it might be a consequence instead of a concomitant of the proposed measure. But on the question of redistribution he declares himself to be inexorable, and strongly urges the rejection of every bill that does not give the manufacturing interest all he desires for it. In the country at large there is no response to the ebullition of class-feeling, and as soon as the novelty of his unrealizible plan is over, the attention of the public will instinctively turn to the more practical, and it is to be hoped, less one-sided projects that may emanate from others.

It is stated, and I believe truly, that when he had completed the draft of his bill Mr. BRIGHT submitted it in confidence to Lord JOHN RUSSELL, and after they had discussed its provisions for some time, the Ex-Minister told him that as a whole it was impossible he could support it; that he felt satisfied if truly described to the House it would never get the length of being considered in detail; and that if, therefore, its author was anxious to have his plan fully considered, his only course would be to produce it a fortnight before Parliament met at some great public meeting. It was in consequence of this suggestion that Mr. BRIGHT adopted the unusual proceeding on the 17th inst. and, of introducing his bill without asking leave of Parliament. His personal friends consider his first campaign in Reform agitation a failure; and I believe he himself thinks so too. The truth is that John Bull will never lay down his knife and fork to engage in angry politics when he has plenty to eat; and he will never abandon the hammer or shuttle in search of political improvements, so long as he has plenty of work to do. Employment at present is generally good, and provisions are cheap and abundant; so "pressure from without" there is none; and the House of Commons may consequently pass with impunity any moderate compromise they please. It is with a shrewd perception of this state of feeling that the strongly conservative article in the *Edinburgh Review* has been written, by, it is said, the late Chancellor of the Exchequer, Sir CORNEWALL LEWIS. It speaks the sentiments no doubt of the Palmerston party, and of a good many who do not strictly adhere to them. If Lord JOHN RUSSELL would only consent to be of their mind, they would openly prepare to resist any substantial change in the democratic sense, or try to make terms with the Minister for the passing of the smallest possible bill. The noble Member for London, however, is equally tenacious in resisting their courtier-like conservatism, and Mr. BRIGHT's scheme for the Representation of *Coal*; and if he uses the power which his middle position gives him, he will in all likelihood succeed in dictating the ultimate terms of a compromise. Lord PALMERSTON sees this clearly enough, and his aim will accordingly be to get up discussions on foreign affairs in the hope of damaging the Government, whom he accuses of leaning to Austria, and whom he would fain put in a minority on some question of confidence before they can produce their bill.

MOLIERE's comedy of "Tartuffe," (translated by Mr. OXENFORD,) was revived a few nights ago at the Adelphi Theatre. Mr. WEBSTER was the first who played the principal character in this piece during his engagement some years ago at the Haymarket. Although the piece is hardly suited to a *vaudeville* house like that of which he is now the lessee, it has been repeated with success, which, as a whole, it well deserves. The talents of Mrs. ALFRED MELLON and Miss SIMS, a pretty and accomplished *debutante* on the London boards, have contributed no little to this result. The theatre has been lately rebuilt, and is now a close copy *en petite* of the "Opera Comique" in Paris, possessing, amongst other adornments, the *balcon*, or open balustrade, (in this instance formed by handsome glass pillars,) instead of the old fashioned panels in front of the dress-circle. Nothing can be prettier than the effect of this new house of merriment, and every night it is filled to suffocation. Mr. WEBSTER and Madame CELESTE, after a long alliance, have parted company—not, it is said, in the best humor with each other. The lady is now devoting her talents to the service of the Lyceum Company, in concert with Mrs. VERELST, Miss ST. GEORGE and others. Mrs. FORBES, who appeared this week for the first time at the Haymarket, is regarded by many as the greatest acquisition the play going world has recently obtained from your side of the water. The part she has chosen for her first appearance in London is that of *Widow Cheerly*, in the old play of "The Soldier's Daughter." Her style of acting has won the applause of many of our best critics. About six weeks ago considerable public feeling was aroused by a series of articles that appeared in the *Times*, advocating the cause of the Homeless Poor, and encouraging subscriptions in aid of Houses of Refuge opened by the benevolence of charitable societies for the admission of all who might need shelter from the inclemency of the Winter nights. Large sums of money were contributed in course of a few days, nor have the streams of munificence as yet dried up. To the disgust and dismay of many excellent persons, however, the establishments in question are found to be receptacles and *rendezvous* for the worst of characters. Every species of abuse and imposition has been found, upon investigation, harbored in these well-meant institutions; and the tide of public sympathy is inevitably turned away by the discovery from channels in which it used noiselessly and usefully to flow. An extraordinary case of fraud has occupied our Police Courts for several days, and to which an unaccountable degree of interest seems to have attached. A woman named NEWALL applied to one of the magistrates for assistance to discover the place where her daughter, a ballet dancer, had been decoyed by some persons unknown, and where, as she alleged, the girl was now detained. Without pecuniary assistance, no effectual search was supposed possible, and numbers of persons hastened to forward donations for the purpose of raising a fund for that object. At the end of a week the mother appeared again, stating that her daughter had been recovered, and claiming the appropriation of the money. Suspicion having been aroused, the girl was examined upon oath, and compelled to admit that the whole story of *duresse* was a fiction, and that her way of life was of the most abandoned nature. In an overgrown city like London, cases of a similar description seem to be innumerable, and their prevention or detection, in nine cases out of ten, hopeless. But Christian charity is happily deaf to economic logic, and is content to be imposed upon six days in the week, if on the seventh it may be permitted even to do a little good.

Our Diplomatic Service.

The following remarks were made in the House by Mr. SICKLES, of this City, in the debate under the "five minute rule," on the motion to strike out from the Civil and Diplomatic Appropriation bill the sums for the missions to Holland, Naples, Rome and Sardinia:

Mr. CHAIRMAN: The debate on this bill has disclosed a new class of reformers—a class of reformers who propose to diminish the expenses of this Government as it advances in position and power. The greater the territory we have to defend the smaller the army they would have. The larger the family of nations and the more extended and intricate our intercourse with them becomes, the fewer diplomatic agents they would have. The more the expenses of living increase, they would proportionately diminish the compensation of public agents. I cannot join this class of reformers. I think the good sense of the country will deride their schemes and reject their propositions. Sir, the compensation of the Minister to France, at this day, is not equal to the compensation of BENJAMIN FRANKLIN when he appeared at the Court of LOUIS XVI., in homespun, and commanded the admiration of the brilliant Court of that monarch, for the unostentatious dignity of his demeanor, and the Republican simplicity of his attire. And yet, if you go to Paris to-day, you will find hundreds of your countrymen on the visiting list of the Legation, while, in the time of FRANKLIN, there were not, perhaps, ten in a year whom he would have the pleasure to entertain.

I see that there has been particular assault made on the missions to the Italian States; and it is charged here by gentlemen that our representatives there are of no use. Gentlemen who make this statement surely do not read the newspapers. It would seem; for, are they unmindful of the fact that this very peninsula is now the object of the world's eye, and that it is, perhaps, to be, at no distant day, the scene of another European war? It is now the centre of diplomatic movements. France and Austria have not only their diplomatic agents there, but they have their armies on the line of march to the Italian frontier. And yet it is said that the United States—the second, if not the first, commercial Power in the world—has no business on a theatre where such events are to be transacted. To say nothing of history, gentlemen who present such views cannot even be familiar with the news of the day. I have heard the argument made to-day that we get nothing for the meagre pay of our diplomatic agents anywhere. Sir, the Minister to England and the Minister to France, during the Russian war, when they secured the triumph of the principle that "free ships make free goods"—which was the work of Mr MASON and Mr. BUCHANAN—saved and secured uncounted millions to the carrying trade of the United States; enough to defray the expenses of our diplomatic intercourse for a decade of years.

After 20 years of negotiation, we made a treaty with Holland, throwing open to our trade the Dutch East Indies. England, Russia, and France had sought the same privileges in vain; but under the "favored nation" clause in their treaties with Holland, as soon as our treaty had been concluded by Mr. BELMONT—than whom this country never had a more faithful, patriotic, and vigilant negotiator—these countries were able to conclude treaties like ours. But mark the difference in the use these nations made of their success. They instantly sent as consuls general men of ability and energy, with salaries reaching nearly ten thousand dollars per annum, who were able to divert the channels of trade and commercial intercouse in a direction advantageous to their respective countries; while the United States, who had opened this commerce to general competition, contented themselves with a "Commercial Agent," at a salary of $500 a year, to reside at Batavia, and secure for us the fruits of our successful diplomacy. I have been informed that our "Commercial Agent," no doubt a respectable person, had never seen the United States. This was not the fault of the Executive Government, but the result of that neglect, or that parsimony, or that ignorance, which characterize the legislation of Congress upon subjects of this character. If my time permitted, I would refer to our intercourse with South America, Japan, China, and other countries, for additional illustrations of this absurd policy, which looks to the attainment of a high political and commercial rank, and yet neglects the most obvious and necessary means of obtaining success.

Complaint is made of some of our diplomatic appointments. Perhaps there may occasionally seem to be reasons for these criticisms. But although it is true that in this country diplomatic employment is not a career nor a profession, as in my mission to the States, and that our representatives abroad are therefore not so familiar with the languages of modern Europe, nor so adroit in the *finesse* of diplomatic intrigues, nor, perhaps, as courtly in address as the European Ambassador who has been twenty-five years in passing from the grade of an unpaid *attaché* in Ecuador to the rank of a Plenipotentiary in a German principality, yet it is nevertheless a fact, everywhere acknowledged in Europe, that the United States are, and have been, represented abroad, from the time of the Revolution down to this day, by a body of men not surpassed in sagacity, energy, and solid attainments, by the diplomatic agents of any Power in the world.

We have now the question of Cuba before us. I tell the Committee that, were it not for our mean system of so-called economy, and if we had been represented on the Island of Cuba by a Consul-General—a first-class man, whom we could get for a first-class compensation—a representative whose ability and accomplishments would command, and whose emoluments would enable him to maintain, a high political and social position, the acquisition of Cuba would have been anticipated ten years. It would have been at hand now, or far nearer than I fear it is. Look to England and France—how they are represented at Cuba, in the persons of their Consuls General, and compare that representation with ours. Why, our last Consul was obliged to resign his post and come home, because his paltry compensation did not defray the ordinary expenses of a commercial agency.

A CONVERTED ACTOR'S PLEA FOR RETURNING TO THE STAGE.—Mr. CHARLES H. WEEKS, whose conversion at the New-York revival, and subsequent return to the stage, have already been noticed, addresses an explanatory epistle to the Troy *Times*, in which he says:

"About one year since, during the revivals in New-York, I was led to think of the future—the mysterious future beyond the grave—and as I still humbly trust, gave my heart to Jesus. I left the theatre, and by the advice of my newly found friends, commenced preaching, having been licensed by the Fifth-avenue Church, New-York City. I will not speak of my anxiety, my sleepless nights, and days of headache, in my efforts please the Church and serve the Master, nor of the struggles of mind with regard to the temporal present, and the future. Day by day provided me with bread, but day by day the same darkness hovered over my pathway. I was entirely dependent. This galled me, but I was able to bear this for the future good I might accomplish when I became settled as a pastor. I looked forward—I hoped. I saw my mother, sinking lower and lower, drawing nearer and nearer the grave. I saw the scanty Winter clothing of herself and my two young sisters, and with the picture constantly before me, and the thought, 'I cannot help them—when shall I be able to do so?' my heart grew sick. At last I consented, as my Church wished it, to go to College for two years, in further preparation for the ministry, trusting in God for my support during this term. But a short time before my intended departure I heard from my mother—*She cannot live long*. I have two sisters, aged respectively eleven and thirteen. Shall I, with health and strength, and claiming to be a man, leave them to suffer, as I have done? Shall I leave them to battle with this world alone? Not if my God in his goodness does not deprive me of reason, which I have at times feared would be the case. No; if I did not struggle to relieve them, if I did not fly in response to their call, I should deem myself a coward, not fit to dwell among men, or worthy a home in heaven. I have no other method, at present, but my former profession. At a moment when my heart seemed breaking, with these facts vividly before me, Mr. CONNER, of the Troy Theatre, offered me an engagement for three nights. I accepted. I ask God to judge the heart and motive. I am willing all Christians should also judge. I do not intend to remain on the stage if I can help it. I can no longer be happy in theatrical life. If I am condemned for this act, it will be by men. I cannot help it."

Excellent wine has been produced in Texas by Mr. BUCHANAN, whose vineyards are opposite El Paso on the Rio Grande.

ANOTHER DIVORCE CASE.

A Wife Suing for a Divorce on the Ground of Ill-Treatment—A Family History of Six Months.

From the Philadelphia Daily News.

The chief topic of conversation among the upper ten of the West End is the Fry divorce case, recently commenced, and which is now pending before the State Legislature. Mr. HORACE B. FRY is a well-known gentleman of our city, and his *bride* is a daughter of the wealthy Mr. GRIGG, for many years a partner with Mr. ELLIOTT, in the publishing business.

The petition of Mrs. FRY to the Legislature is, to say the least, a very curious and singular document, when viewed in comparison with a letter which she had written to a gentleman at West Point, whose acquaintance she made while on a bridal visit there last August.

Mr. FRY, on Friday last, filed an answer to the petition of his wife, in which he flatly contradicts every one of her statements. It is a long document, dignified in tone, and was accompanied by the letter alluded to, which speaks for itself.

Mrs. FRY's petition recites her grievances at length. The following are extracts:

"The petition of EMILY L. FRY, late EMILY L. GRIGG, of the city of Philadelphia, humbly sheweth: That on the 2d day of August, 1858; your petitioner was united in matrimony to a certain HORACE B. FRY, of said city, then and still a citizen of Pennsylvania. That your petitioner lived with him until about the 11th day of September, 1858, when she left him for the following causes, which your petitioner begs leave to state in her own informal language:

On the day of the wedding, when at the Walnut-street wharf, about to take passage for New-York on the bridal trip, the said HORACE B. FRY got into a violent passion, swearing and cursing at me because he did not wish the trouble of taking charge of the baggage. I had taken no more baggage than he had allowed me to take. It was the baggage of the two ladies who attended me as brides-maids that put him into a passion against me. It was not the increased expense of the trip, because my father had furnished ample means to defray all expenses. On or about the 4th day of August, 1858, as we were about to leave New-York for West Point, he commenced writing a letter. I suggested to him mildly that he had not time to write the letter; that he would be too late for the cars. He immediately got into a passion again, and told me to "go to the devil." He continued to write his letter, and the result was that we were too late for the cars. He again displayed his ungovernable temper, and cursed and swore at me, declaring that it was my fault. We took the boat for West Point, and arrived there on the 5th of August, 1858. Here a succession of acts of violence and abuse occurred which it is difficult to relate. In the presence of company he generally concealed his ungovernable temper, but displayed it when we were alone together in our bed-chamber. On one occasion, when I was sitting on a chair, he seized me and flung me with violence on the floor. On two other occasions he threw chairs at me. Thus far I had given him no cause whatever for his ill-treatment of me, and when I asked why he thus abused me, he stated that he had received a business letter from home, which had put him out of temper, and he must have some one to vent his passion upon. While at West Point he introduced me to a gentleman connected with that institution, and requested that gentleman to take charge of me, because it was not convenient to pay the necessary attention to me himself. Distressed by his abuse, and in trouble on discovering this early that my happiness was destroyed, I sought sympathy and counsel from the gentleman to whom I have referred, whereupon Mr. FRY became jealous without cause, and became more violent than before. When I entered our bed-room, he would lock the door, and commence swearing at me for staying down stairs and talking to different people. His violence caused a hemorrhage of the lungs. When I told him I was sick, and thought I was going to die, he said he was "afraid there was no such good news." When, on account of my illness, I declined going down the river to visit his brother, he threatened to lock me up. When I then consented to go with him, he said "I should not stir a step with him. On the evening of the 24th of August, 1858, after we had returned from a dance, he locked the room door and said he would get his pistols out of his trunk and shoot me. He opened his trunk, apparently in execution of his threat, but closed it, saying his pistols were not loaded. This violence was alleged to be because I had been walking around among the people. When I attempted to explain, he got into a violent passion, stating that what I was saying was "a G—d—d—d lie," and that I was a "G—d—d liar." He continued this violence for about two hours. When I told him I would write to my father to come for me, he said he would open my letters, and if he found a word in them against him, he would destroy the letters, and write a pretty story to my father, which he would easily make him believe. At last he proposed a divorce, to which I readily assented. He promised to see his lawyer about it as soon as we got home. When we arrived at home I asked him about getting the divorce. He at first said, in reply, that he had changed his mind. Afterwards he said it never was his intention to give me a divorce, that he only promised it to deceive me, so as to get me to go home with him." When I told him I would leave him, he said I was crazy; that if I did not behave better, he would get a certificate from the Doctor that I was insane, and would put me in the Insane Asylum, and then I would be out of his way; that if had no intellect; that it was not in the family; that I had never been used to decent society; that he had taken me out of the mud and mire and placed me where I was; that I owed him everything; that I was perfectly dependent on him; that he was so superior to me, and had so splendid a classical education, that I could not appreciate him; that if I said one word more upon the subject, he would shoot me without the slightest hesitation; that his temper was so ungovernable that he was not responsible for what he did. He then locked the room door, went to his trunk and took out his pistol and pointed it at me, saying he would shoot me. He said that *he married me for my money*; that he did not care anything about me; that he hoped I would die in six months; that he had another lady whom he liked very much, and intended to marry. He expected, when he married me, that I would give him the control of my property and die. Before our marriage he had told me that there was insanity in his family, but afterwards, whether true or false I know not, he said that there *was* insanity in his family—that his father and his brother WILLIAM had both been insane; that he had not told me this before our marriage, because he knew that if I discovered it, I would not marry him. In pursuance of his intention to slander me, he sent to my father the *Police Gazette*, containing a slanderous attack upon my character as a wife. The envelope covering this slanderous publication was directed to my father, in the proper handwriting of Mr. FRY. His writing is known, and can be proved by witnesses. * * * I cannot allege under oath that the acts above set forth, bad as they are, were so cruel and barbarous as to endanger my life, because I never believed that he had the courage to risk his own life by executing his threats against me, and I perceived that his object was to terrify more than to inflict personal violence. Nor can I say that the indignities to my person have rendered my condition so intolerable, and my life so burdensome that I was thereby *forced* to withdraw from his house and family, because when I left him we were residing in a house owned and furnished by my father, and Mr. Fry had offered to permit me to occupy separate apartments if I would abandon the idea of a divorce from the bonds of matrimony, and consent to live in a state of separation under the same roof with him. I did not think it my duty to live with him under the outward show of matrimonial cohabitation, after I had been deceived and disappointed with respect to all its realities. His motive for wishing to hold me as his wife against my will, after he had slandered my character as a wife, and avowed that he was attached to another, and had married me for my money, expecting me to die in six months, can be readily understood by the Legislature. * * *

And your petitioner will ever pray, &c.

EMILY L. FRY.

Sworn and subscribed before me, this 26th day of January, A. D. 1859. JOHN THOMPSON, Ald.

The husband's reply to the complaint denies the charges, and embodies the following letter, written by Mrs. FRY to the West Point gentleman. The original was intercepted by Mr. FRY:

"PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 5.

MY DEAREST: I scarcely know how to tell you what I have to communicate, but so you may understand everything, I will commence a day or two back. Friday afternoon I asked Mr. Fry if he would consent to having either a separation or a divorce, but, to my surprise, he firmly refused, giving as an excuse the impropriety of the thing. I talked and pleaded for at least an hour, when I told him if he would go away, or let me go away, for one year, and feel perfectly free, I might love him, but that if I stayed here I should always hate and despise him. He seemed struck by what I said, and said he would think of it, as he would give anything to have my love. In the first part of the conversation he said he considered me a lunatic, and said he would put me in the lunatic asylum, if I did not behave better. That he had told Mrs. FRY to agree with me in everything, and to put all the blame on his shoulders, as he was afraid if I got excited I might fall down dead. He promised, however, to think of what I had asked him, and gave me an answer the next day. I told him this much, that if he would consent to a separation I would try to love him, (which is utterly impossible,) and if I did, would come back to him, but that if he made me stay here, I would kill myself. The evening before, I told father before Mr. Fry that I was coming to see him on Monday morning, but did not say about what. Mr. Fry told me that he went to see father the next day, and that father said that the house did not belong to me or Mr. Fry, but to himself, and that he agreed fully with Mr. Fry in everything. I was very much surprised at hearing this, but did not say anything. I watched for a letter from you all day Friday and Saturday morning, and I cannot tell you how sick I felt, as the time for the postman to come passed by, and no letter arrived from you. At dinner time, Mr. Fry came up stairs, stuck his head in my dressing room door, and said he had thought of what I had asked him, but he could not consent to it, as it would not be proper. I could not say a word, for I felt as if I could have died on the spot, and then I thought of you, and determined to struggle through everything for your sake, for I see now a bright spot shining through the cloud which before I thought so black.

LIZZY was here to dinner; but before we had finished, Mr. FRY was called out to see Mr. JOSEPH FRY, who wanted to see him for an instant. When he came back, LIZZY asked what was the matter, but he said nothing—only, something had come to the office after he left, and his brother had brought it up to him. He finished his dinner as quietly as if nothing had happened, and then went into mother's as hard as he could run, as it was raining very hard. Mamma knew exactly how I stood towards Mr. Fay, for I had been in there all the morning, as I was quite sick with the neuralgia in my face, and I told her about him. In a few minutes I saw him come back with father. He came into the room where I was, and they both sat down. Mr. FRY then pulled out a letter, which I saw directly was from you, and while he said he was going to read out loud before father and myself. I could not describe to you my feelings, and for one minute thought I should have died. I implored him to give it to me, and father told Mr. FRY it was the most contemptible thing a man could do to open his wife's letters. He had not opened it himself, and at last he consented to give it to me, upon the condition that if there was anything in it that was wrong, I would show it to him. I had not read a page to myself when he snatched it from me and commenced reading it, and then stopped and said he would shoot you. I tried to tear it from him, but all in vain, and with a shriek (which even frightened him) I burst into tears. Father then said he would not listen to it, and told me to come home with him. I went up stairs to get something, and seeing a bottle of poison on the table, I put it to my mouth, when you, like my guardian angel, came before me, and I felt I could not do it. I fainted, or at least was in a stupor, for though I heard everything going on around me I could not open my lips to say one word. Father and LIZZY put me on the sofa, and my poor father cried nearly to break his heart. He implored me to speak to him, and said he would always receive me home—that the doors were always open to me. Mother came in, and such a scene of confusion I cannot describe. After I had revived a little, I sent for Mr. FRY. He refused to come at first, but on my sending a second time he came. He said he would not touch me, and talked in the most horrible manner. I asked for the letter, which he refused to give me, but said he would give me a copy of it. I told him I wished to say good-bye, as I never wanted to see him again. He said he did not care where I went to, and with that marched out of the room.

As soon as I could get dressed—for I was determined to go home—and when I came down stairs he said he would not allow me to go, as I was his wife, and that he would not allow either father or mother to take me home, but, that if I went home and they would take care of me, it would be at their own risk. Father and mother said they would not take me home, but if I went by myself, I would find the doors open to receive me, and they would protect me in spite of Mr. FRY. At this, Mr. JOE FRY came in, and after talking with HORACE up stairs, came down stairs. He said HORACE was very anxious to have the past forgotten, and to commence over again. I hesitated a long time, and then I thought if I went away then he would revenge himself upon you, so I determined to smooth the matter over until I could form some other plan.

HORACE came down stairs and said he was very sorry, and hoped I would forgive him. He said no one knew about the letter but Mr. FRY, father and mother, and they had not read the letter, but had promised to say nothing about it. He said he would forget all about it, and when he saw you would treat you kindly for my sake. This morning I told him if any letters ever came to me from either West Point, Halifax, or any other part of the globe, he would please let me have them immediately. He said he would send them right up, though how long this kindness will last I don't know. Last evening he gave me your letter, and it seems that instead of the postmaster bringing it as it was directed to the house, it was put in their box at the office, and that hateful Mr. JOSEPH FRY brought it up. I cannot tell you how I feel, except that I am nearly crazy. I told father and mamma this morning I would not stay here, but cautioned them not to tell Mr. FRY. You know more about such matters than I do. If I applied for a divorce could I get one? HORACE says he could get one, but only through that letter. What does he mean? Mrs. HUMPHREYS told me yesterday morning that some one told her that the cadets all said I behaved shamefully; and though they were flattered by my attentions to them, they had no respect for me; and that you said, though you were flattered by the preference I showed for you, you had no respect for me, as I treated Mr. FRY. I did not believe it for one instant, and flatly told them so.

Now let me tell you what I purpose doing. I have about $900 in ready money with me, which will last for some time. My plan is to try and get a situation as a servant in some family in Philadelphia, or with some one who is going away, as child-nurse, maid, or anything of the kind, with a disguised name, of course, and I can easily get clothes that will be proper, and that no one will know me in. Then I thought of renting a room here or in New-York, and living where no one can find me. My last one is to take my clothes and go home; but then I am afraid of Mr. FRY's coming for me, as he says he has full authority over me. I will go by your advice, whatever it is; but you must not ask me to stay here. When you leave West Point, let me live in the same town with you, if it in as a common servant. Let me be near you and I shall be happy, for I cannot live without you. I read your letter over and over; but do not talk of a soldier's grave, for if you die, what have I to live for? I think the future looks brighter, if I can ever get away without being discovered. Can you not invent some plan? I think I would rather go to New-York, as I would feel nearer to you, and then I would be safer than here. I feel now able to go through anything, for all my love is centered upon you though, perhaps I ought not to say it. I will not take any step till I hear from you again; that is if you will write to me again. If you write direct to some friend whom you can depend upon, and get them to put it into the dispatch, then it is safe. Direct it in a different hand from the other one. I know you will clear me from all blame in this affair, and forgive me for what has occurred, for, indeed, it is not my fault. There is nothing in the world I would not do for you, even to death. If you think it is better for me to go home, of course I will go, but I think it will be useless, as I will not be free if I go there. Forgive this long letter, but I feel that I can tell you everything. Mr. FRY asked me to tell him who I gave that daguerreotype to, but I would not tell him one word. I shall commence to-morrow to gather my things together, and make up some common clothes, so if your advice is to leave, I can go immediately. Direct to Mrs. FRY, 1,817 Walnut-street. I feel perfectly alone in the world; or, at least, no one to look to but you. Every feeling I have is centered in you. I must stop writing, as I think I have taxed your patience sufficiently. Don't send any letter to any one, unless you are sure of their being silent on the subject.

Yours, most affectionately, EMILIE.

PERSONAL.

M. Veuillot, of the *Univers*, has gone to Rome, avowedly to chat with the boy Mortara, and give his own report of the dialogue. In a letter from Rome there are the following statements in reference to the child Mortara: "He entered the school of the regular prebends of St. John of Lateran three weeks since. He appears happy, and expresses no desire to return home. The Pope pays for his education out of his private purse. On Christmas Day the Pope sent young Mortara a basket of sweetmeats. The next day the boy asked leave to thank the Pope, and he was permitted to do so. The Holy Father received him most kindly."

Before his departure from Paris, it has been remarked that Prince Napoleon gave a long audience, by appointment, at the Palais Royal, to the distinguished defender of Komorn, General Klapta, the name of that Hungarian leader in 1848 being now again in the ascendant, as well as the star of Garibaldi; meantime, at the Court Theatre of Vienna, Goethe's drama of "Götz von Berlichingen" elicited thunders of applause by some passages embodying the manly determination to uphold the "holy Roman Empire," which Voltaire profanely said was neither holy nor Roman, nor an empire at all.

The question of the birthplace of Andrew Jackson has occasioned a lively newspaper discussion, lately, at the South. General WALKUP, of North Carolina, claims to have settled that point. He says the documents prove that Gen. Jackson was a North Carolinian, born in Mecklenburg County, "at the house of George McCamie," and near the South Carolina line. It appears that he was born while his mother was on her way to the latter State, within which she subsequently resided at Waxaw, and where her son Andrew spent his early youth.

The monument about to be erected by Mr. Chas. Mathews, in Kensalgreen Cemetery, to the memory of the late Madame Vestris, and which has been so long delayed by his absence in America, is now near completion. It is of a quiet and unpretending character, consisting of a plain slab of white marble, surrounded by a small scroll of vine leaves, and bearing a simple inscription to mark her resting-place. It is expected to be placed on the ground in the course of the next two or three weeks.

A St. Petersburg letter says: "The Emperor Alexander has recently shown his love of justice by severely punishing the Count Cy, a great landed proprietor, for cruelly ill-treating a Prussian upholsterer and his men, whom he placed in confinement and refused either to let go or pay them for their work. By the Emperor's sentence the Count is deprived of his rank and decorations, declared incapable of holding any public office, and further condemned to pay a fine of several thousand roubles."

A topic of conversation in the Faubourg St. Germain, is the marriage of an heiress, Mlle. de Chavaudon, with a grandson of the Duc de Berry, assassinated by Louvel, on Feb. 13, 1820. Chateaubriand, describing that event, records how at his last moments, the Duke summoned to his bedside an illegitimate daughter born in England, and how La Duchesse de Berry took charge of the child, who married a M. de Faucigny; her son is the bridegroom.

In January, there were rejoicings in the villages of Edwalton, Colwick, Annesley, &c., (Eng.,) to celebrate the coming of age of Mr. John Chaworth Musters, the grandson of Lord Byron's "Mary." An address was presented to Mr. Musters, which spoke of Annesley Park as having its deep poetical associations, and awakening emotions of no ordinary kind.

Father Ventura, the preacher at the Tuileries has published a book called *Un Essai sur le Pouvoir*, which makes some sensation in diplomatic circles. He proposes the settlement of the Italian question by buying Austria out of Lombardy with a very large sum of money, and then constituting an Italian Confederation, of which the Pope would be the President.

The Rev. Dr. James W. Thompson, of Salem, Mass., has accepted the offer tendered to him by the Unitarian Society at Jamaica Plains, to become their pastor. Dr. Thompson was settled over the Independent Church in Barton-square, as the successor of Rev. Henry Colman, on the 7th of March, 1832.

The following are the chosen editors of the Yale College *Literary Magazine* for the ensuing year: Robert S. Davis, Philadelphia, Pa.; Wm. Fowler, Utica, N. Y.; Edward G. Holden, Cinninnati, O.; William C. Johnston, Smyrna, Turkey; Chas. H. Owen, Hartford, Ct.

The Boston *Traveller* understands that Mr. Hiram Berdan, of New-York, lies ill at the Parker House, a consequence of his anxiety and fatigue in putting his invention in operation in that city. His case excites general sympathy.

There is a rumor that the Austrian generalissimo in Lombardy, Count Gullay, has gone blind, and that the command in the coming campaign will devolve on Marechal Hess, who is a pupil and follower of Radetzki, and a "go-ahead" gentleman.

Private letters from those who should know, tell us (*Athenæum*) that Miss Thomson keeps her ground at the Paris Grand Opera—no easy matter for a novice and an Englishwoman, the first, we believe, of our "perfidious" race who has ever sung there.

Daniel Dewey has been appointed Treasurer of Williams College. The office was held by Daniel Dewey, his grandfather; then by Daniel Noble; the by Daniel Noble Dewey; and now it falls to a second Daniel Dewey.

A few days ago, the Bishop of St. Asaph was lying on a sofa at his palace, when a large picture dropped from its hanging upon his head, and inflicted a serious wound, dividing the skin, and penetrating the flesh nearly to the skull bone.

Major Cass, who has lately retired from the mission to Rome, has been attacked by paralysis, and has lost, wholly or in part, the use of his lower limbs. He has gone to a watering-place in Switzerland.

James Lennox, Esq., of New-York, has presented to the library of Harvard College copies of the editions of six interesting tracts, which he has printed in relation to the Jesuits.

Colonel Alexander Couza, the newly-elected Hospodar of Moldavia, is between 38 and 40. He has been successively, and on several occasions, Prefect of Galatz, and President of the Tribunal there.

The Rochester *Union* states that Ex-Lieutenant-Governor Selden has reconsidered his purpose to remove to New-York for the practice of his profession. He will remain in Rochester.

Captains Burton and Speke, of the expedition to East Africa, have succeeded, after the most trying efforts, in reaching and surveying the great lake of the interior, and are on their return to Zanzibar.

The reports as to an accommodation of the dispute between the Garrick Club and Mr. Edmund Yates, turn out to be untrue. The action instituted by Mr. Yates has not been withdrawn.

Mr. G. A. Sala, the popular author and journalist, is suffering from some severe injuries which he received from the hands of some ruffians, while returning home at night recently.

The print-shops of Paris are all garnished with portraits of the Princess Clotilde.

Julia Dean Hayne is playing in Savannah.

OBITUARY.

Dr. Esdaile, a celebrated mesmerist, died recently in England, aged 50. An English paper says of him: "In 1837, the facts of mesmerism began to be copiously presented to the British public, and reported in the newspapers and medical journals. They attracted his attention; he examined the matter experimentally, and becoming assured of its truth he devoted himself to its study. His first results were published in the *Indian Medical Journal* for June, 1845. His first trial was casual. On seeing a felon in agony after a surgical operation, he thought he would try to mesmerise the poor creature, who knew not what the process meant, and yet presently exhibited the very phenomena which he witnessed in England. After this Dr. Esdaile performed a very large number of surgical operations—some of them absolutely gigantic—without pain. Enormous tumors are common in India, and Dr. Esdaile cut them away by wholesale, and with perfect success, the patient knowing nothing about the matter, till on awakening they saw their tumors lying upon the floor. A Mesmeric Committee was appointed by Government to investigate his facts. He satisfied them, and was placed at the head of a Mesmeric Hospital. After his return from India, where he spent many years, he l

recognizances. Aldrich was remanded till to-morrow morning.

MANSLAUGHTER.

Marcus Dorety, the seaman on board the whaleship *California*, who was indicted for manslaughter in killing another of the crew with a whaling-spade, was put on trial. One witness was examined and the case was adjourned to to-morrow. The facts of the case have been published before, and were not changed.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Feb. 8.

Before Justice Sutherland.

William C. Osborn vs. *John C. Livingston.*—Adjustment of costs by clerk confirmed, without costs to either party.

John R. Jaffray et al. vs. *Jacob Pican et al*—Defendant Pican's motion to vacate order of arrest denied, with $10 costs.

Henry Boole vs. *George Beam.*—Motion denied, with $10 costs.

The Corn Exchange Bank vs. *Frederick Hartag et al.* Injunction dissolved.

Before Justice Ingraham.

Edmund Ferry vs. *George K. Roberts*, and *Roberts vs. Carter.*—Motion granted, without costs.

Before Judge Davies.

Robert Bliss et al. vs. *Wm. M. Bliss et al.*—Motion denied.

SUPERIOR COURT—Trial Term.

Before Chief Justice Bosworth.

Nathan Rogers vs. *David C. Murray*—The facts in this case were mentioned in yesterday's Times. The Jury found a verdict for plaintiff, $881 38.

Edward L. Vanderkeff vs. *Amos Woodruff*—This is the second trial of this cause. On the former trial the plaintiff recovered a verdict of $1,200, but a new trial was ordered on appeal. The action is brought to recover damages for injuries suffered by plaintiff in falling into an excavation. The defendant, as builder, was putting up a building at No. 34 Barclay-street. There was an excavation for the cellar, and a plank laid across it. Plaintiff was crossing this plank, and it fell in and plaintiff was precipitated into the cellar, and much injured. The plaintiff alleges that the plank was negligently put up. The defence allege that the plaintiff was intoxicated. The case is still on.

C. Shaffer for plaintiff; Pinney and Postley for defendant.

COMMON PLEAS—Special Term.

Before Judge Brady.

Willis vs. *Warren*—Complaint dismissed.

Matter of petition of Genet—Petition denied without costs.

Before Judge Hilton.

Allen vs. *Kinman*—Case settled.

MARINE COURT—Feb. 8.

THE JOHN-STREET CHURCH VS. THE YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION—SUIT TO RECOVER RENT FOR THE USE OF A CHURCH FOR A PRAYER-MEETING.

Before Justice Maynard and a Jury.

The First Methodist Episcopal Church, of New York vs. *The New-York Young Men's Christian Association.*—This action was brought to recover a balance of $272, rent, &c., for the use of the John-street Methodist Church, for the daily prayer-meetings inaugurated and carried on at that place, under the auspices of the Young Men's Christian Association, during the revival in 1858.

It appeared by the testimony of Mr. Manierre and Mr. Colgate, members of the Association, who were called by the plaintiffs, that in February, 1858, at a special meeting of the Association, a resolution was passed authorizing the appointment of a Committee on Devotional Meetings to open and conduct prayer meetings in the City, so far as they could do so *without involving the Association in any pecuniary liability.* This Committee applied to the John-street Church to open their doors for a noonday prayer meeting, which they consented to do, Mr. Edgar (the most active member of the Committee) agreeing to pay them therefor $12 a week, which was subsequently increased to $15. This was testified to by Mr. Keeping and Mr. Wyatt, Trustees of the Church, the latter of whom is the sexton. Mr. Edgar also, it was testified, agreed to put down a new carpet and return the Church as good as he found it. The meetings were carried on, advertised through the public Press, and notices given from the pulpit signed "By order of the Committee on Devotional Meetings of the Young Men's Christian Association." Collections were taken up at the Church, and some payments made to Mr. Wyatt, the sexton, (about $150,) but whether enough had been collected to pay the expenses or not did not appear. On two occasions, Mr. Manierre, the President of the Association, paid the rent to the sexton, but in all other cases it was paid by Mr. Edgar personally, and it appeared by the testimony of Mr. Manierre that in the cases in which he had paid the rent, the money had been left with him for that purpose by Mr. Edgar, and in all cases receipts were given stating that the money was received from "George P. Edgar."

Mr. Abbott, counsel for the defendant, moved for a non-suit on the ground that it did not appear that the Committee were authorized to make any contract on behalf of the Association, but on the contrary it was clearly evident by the resolution that they had no such authority.

Mr. VanNess, for the plaintiffs, contended that there was sufficient evidence of authority to go to the Jury, and at all events there was some evidence of a ratification, in that it appeared that the meetings were extensively advertised, but were never disavowed by the Association.

The Court granted the motion. They said that the Association had taken every possible precaution to protect themselves from liability. It might very well be that they were willing to undertake to carry on and conduct the prayer-meeting, while they were unwilling to enter into pecuniary liabilities. To hold them liable, in this case, would be to establish a rule of law that would be full of injustice to the Association, and might prove ruinous to them. Suppose the Association had appointed a Committee of Three for every church in the City, as they would have been justified in doing by the religious interest then existing, and every Committee had gone on running the Association into debt, in spite of the care with which they guarded themselves by their resolution of appointment, the Association would have been hopelessly ruined. Nor was there any ground for saying that the Association had ratified the contract, when it did not even appear that they ever knew that the Committee had made a contract. It might well be they would be willing that the meetings should be carried on under their name while they would be unwilling to have them carried on at their expense. It would be unjust, therefore, to hold the Association liable for this debt, while on the other hand it would be no great hardship to the Church that they had thrown open the Church doors for the public worship of God during such a revival without pecuniary remuneration.

The complaint was accordingly dismissed with costs. Townsend and Van Ness for the plaintiffs, Abbott Brothers for the defendants.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.

Before the Hon. Recorder Barnard.

Yesterday, in this Court, several cases were disposed of, though none of them were of much public interest. It is something, however, to get the overflowing City Prison relieved, by the transfer or discharge, of even minor prisoners.

James Fox, charged with an assault with attempt to take the life of Patrick Riley, whom he stabbed with a knife, on Dec. 8, 1858, pleaded guilty to an assault with intent to do bodily harm. The evidence was not sufficient to warrant a trial on the indictment. He was sentenced to one year in the Penitentiary.

James Judge, jointly indicted with his accomplice, Robert Brady, for burglary in the third degree, in entering the stable of Philip Smith, on the 23d of November, and stealing therefrom a set of harness, pleaded guilty to an attempt at burglary in the third degree, and was sent to the Penitentiary for one year.

George H. Cleveland, on the 20th of November, forged a note for $985 on the Williamsburg City Bank, purporting to be drawn by James M. Waterbury. He declined a trial yesterday, and pleaded guilty to forgery in the fourth degree. He was remanded for sentence.

Wm. Worum was placed on trial, charged with forgery in the second degree. He attempted to pass counterfeit $5 bills on the Granite Bank of Massachusetts. A large number of these bills were found in his possession on his arrest. The evidence being overwhelming, the Jury lost no time in convicting him.

The Recorder, in passing sentence, observed that the prisoner was a noted offender; that he had been distinguished as a persevering utterer of counterfeit bills, and inasmuch as this crime was of common and increasing occurrence in the City, it was absolutely necessary for the Court to put a stop to it, if possible, by the infliction of a severe punishment in all cases in which a conviction is obtained. The Recorder then sentenced Worum to six years and six months in the State Prison. His accomplice, James Lattin, was convicted and sentenced last term.

Arthur Marczyski, *alias* Marsh, *alias* "The Count," who was tried last term, before the City Judge, on an indictment for grand larceny, the specific charge being that he robbed a fellow-boarder at the house No. 45 Whitehall-street, of $52, $15 of which were found in his possession, was again placed on trial, the jury, on the former occasion, failing to agree. He was yesterday convicted of petit larceny only, and sentenced by the Recorder to six months in the Penitentiary. The Court then adjourned.

The New Judicial District.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

It costs no inconsiderable sum to keep running the necessary machinery of our City, and a tax of two per cent. is about all the pressure we can just now sustain without groaning out aloud.

Will not our Albany friends please make a note o this, and not unnecessarily increase the pressure?

The fact that the bill to divide the Sixth Judicial District of this City was a few days since reported favorably has given rise to these reflections, and it would be wisdom, we think, before incurring the expense of a new District Court, to determine first whether it is really needed. We must give it a Justice at a salary of $3,000 a year; a Clerk at $2,000; and two officers at $800 each, making a sum total of $6,600 a year for the tax-payers to meet. Add to this rent of room, stationery, coal and incidentals, at a cost of not less than $1,500, and this proposed division will cost us the neat little sum of $8,000 a year.

Now, when we consider that the Justice of the Sixth District can get through with its duties quite conveniently for the remainder of his term, (five years,) to pass this bill looks to us very like increasing the pressure by an unnecessary tax of $40,000.

We see no need for two districts, or two Justices, when only one is required, and for our part do not care to pay two to do the work of one.

There are some presents one often feels too poor to receive, by reason of the expenses which of necessity seem to run with them, and this proposed present of a new District Court is one of these. So, if it is all the same, we would suggest that our Legislature defer the gift until we are in better circumstances.

ECONOMY.

MISCELLANEOUS.

At a meeting of the Chamber of Commerce of St. Paul, Minnesota, held last week, a geographical report was made upon the Red River and Saskatchewan country, with a view to the development of navigation on the great rivers there abounding. The report appears to have been carefully drawn up from trustworthy sources. The Red River is said to have a depth of six feet for a considerable distance above the mouth of the Cheyenne, and below that nine to twelve feet down to Red River Lake, and thence to Lake Winnepeg sixteen feet. The current is moderate, being only about two miles an hour of its upper tributaries; the Cheyenne is navigable 100 miles, and the Ashboine probably 200 miles. The Red River is navigable 775 miles, and to its tributaries about 350.

The Navajo Indians, says a letter from Fort Defiance, have committed no depredations for the last six months. Sandoval's band and countless Mexicans have been stealing constantly in the Rio Abajo, and all charged to these Indians. These are stubborn facts, and shall be brought before the public to the exposure and condemnation of those who, upon unfounded suspicions, attempt to rob these Indians of the wealth they have accumulated by industry and labor. The loss of these Indians has been during the war over $100,000, besides lives and huts—the latter reaching at least 1,000.

The State Industrial School for Girls in Massachusetts went into operation at the close of the Summer of 1856, and down to October, 1858, 121 girls were received into it, of whom 95 were there at the last mentioned date, and 17 have been indentured. The average number last year was 94. The cost was $11,943 28, and the appropriation was $13,000. The girls were employed in sewing and knitting, and sales were made from the results of their labors to the amount of $368 44. The cost of the farm, over and above its receipt, was $256 33.

Mr. Liebig, the chemist, writes: "I am firmly of opinion that if England wishes to remain an agricultural country, she must use as manure the night soil, and similar residues produced in large cities This necessity would be increased in the event of a war with America, when the supplies of guano would cease. The price of corn depends upon that of guano and it is most unnatural that, in a country like England, the production of corn and meat should be so dependant on the supplies of foreign manure.

The wood of the printing-press on which the first edition of *Burns' Poems* was printed at Kilmarnock in 1786, and which has never been out of the possession of the successive proprietors of the Ayr *Advertiser*, is now being converted into "an antique drawing-room chair," to be occupied by the Chairman at the Ayr celebration of the centenary of the poet. The ornament is illustrative of the writings of Burns, and the back of the chair is surmounted by a miniature bust

In the library of the Castle of Belem, Portugal, an autograph report has been found from the hand of Jean Nicot, Seigneur de Villemain, who, in 1560, was Ambassador of Francis II. at the Court of Lisbon. In this document the Seigneur Nicot states that a Flemish merchant had made him acquainted with a plant of a peculiarly pleasant taste. This plant was the tobacco, bearing now the Latin name of its introducer, *Herba Nicotiana.*

The Augsburg *Gazette* gives a statement of the various political journals allowed to be printed and circulated within the Austrian Empire. They amount to 98 (besides 251 of a non-political character;) 58 are in German more or less pure, three are in Bohemian, three in Polish, one in Servian, one in Croatian, one in Illyrian, one in Sclavonic pure, one in Ruthenian, eight in Magyar, two in Roumain, one in Romaic, and 22 in Italian.

In Germany there was recently published the *Musen-Almanach, or Calendar of the Muses for the year* 1859; and to this single volume of rhyme no fewer than 119 poets have contributed, at the head of whom stands the veteran songster, Moritz Arndt, whose ninetieth birthday the inhabitants of Bonn-on-the-Rhine celebrated on last Christmas-day by a torchlight procession, the students singing his well-known "Where is the German Vaterland?"

The fine stallion *Black Morgan*, owned by Mr. A. C. Stowell, of Petersham, Mass., died on the 2d inst. The horse was unwell and his owner intended to dose him with linseed oil, but through some mistake of the clerk in the store where the purchase was made, the horse got a bottle full of either *resin oil* or *spirits of turpentine.* The animal died in great agony in about seven hours.

A new dance is noticed in *Galignani.* At a *soiree* given at Count de Kisseleff's, a new Polish waltz was introduced, in which each gentleman holds a glass filled with champagne, and the grand point is to go round the room without spilling the wine. Some young Russians displayed great address in performing this difficult feat.

GENERAL MARKETS.

New-York, Tuesday, Feb. 8, 1859—6 P. M.

The reported receipts of the principal kinds of Produce, since our last, have been: 119 bbls. Ashes; 2,826 bbls. Flour; 198 bushels Wheat; 15,781 bushels Corn; 180 bushels Barley; 8,328 bushels Oats; 1,826 bushels Malt; 2,025 pkgs. Provisions; 247 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Are unsettled. Pots are quoted by some dealers at $5 62½, and by others at $5 75 ₱ 100 lbs. Small sales have been reported at each quotation. The reported sales of Pearls reach 25 bbls., at $5 75 ₱ 100 lbs., though the principal holders say that this description, and large lots of either kind, cannot be bought under $6 ₱ 100 lbs.

BEESWAX—Sales 2,000 lbs. prime Yellow at 34½c. @35c. ₱ lb.

COFFEE—Has been in active request at buoyant prices. Sales, to-day, 5,380 bags Rio, ₱ *Courier*, on private terms; 150 bags Rio at 10¾c.@11¾c.; and 600 bags St. Domingo on private terms. Stock of all kinds, in first hands, this morning, 71,465 pkgs., including 52,600 mats, and 5,980 bags Java, 5,780 bags Rio and Santos, 4,375 bags Maracaibo, 1,600 bags Laguayra, 680 bags St. Domingo, and 450 bags Jamaica.

COTTON—Has been more freely offered at a shade lower prices; yet the demand has been restricted sales to-day, 1,200 bales, including Middling Uplands at 11¾c., and other grades at proportionate rates, ₱ lb

DYEWOODS—Sales 280 tons Honduras and St. Domingo Logwood on terms not ascertained.

FISH—The principal kinds continue in limited request at previous nominal quotations, including Dry Cod at $3 75@$4 37½ ₱ cwt., and No. 1 Massachusetts Mackerel at $15 50 ₱ bbl.

FLOUR AND MEAL—The market is depressed for State and Western Flour to-day, and prices lean in favor of buyers, who are not disposed to purchase freely at present. Sales have been confined to 6,750 barrels, in lots.

Unsound State, ₱ bbl.	$4 00@ 4 60
Superfine State	5 10@ 5 25
Extra State	5 70@ 5 90
Superfine Western	5 15@ 5 30
Fancy Ohio	5 50@ 5 60
Extra Indiana and Michigan	5 80@ 7 00
Extra Ohio	6 10@ 7 25
Fancy Genesee	6 25@ 6 35
Extra Genesee	6 50@ 8 00
Low to very choice Extra Missouri	6 75@ 8 75

Canadian Flour sells slowly at $6 35@$7 25 for low to choice extra brands, ₱ bbl. Southern continues depressed; sales 500 bbls., in lots, at $5 60@$6 for mixed to straight brands, and $6 10@$8 75 for low fancy to very choice extra brands, ₱ bbl. Rye Flour is inactive at $3 50@$4 25 for fine and superfine, ₱ bbl. Corn Meal is in moderate demand at $3 65@$3 70 for Jersey, and $4 20@$4 25 for Brandywine, ₱ bbl. Puncheons of the latter are worth $19 50 each.

GRAIN—Wheat is quiet, to-day, and prices are less buoyant. Sales have been confined to 4,500 bushels, including Red Western (Winter) at $1 35; and White Kentucky at $1 70@$1 75 ₱ bushel. Old Corn is inactive and nominal. New Corn has been more sought after, chiefly by speculators, at somewhat firmer prices. Sales have been reported of 40,000 bushels new at 79c.@82c. for inferior to fair Yellow Jersey and Southern; and 83c.@85c. for very good to choice White Southern, ₱ bushel. Rye and Barley are in request at former rates. Oats are in demand at uniform quotations Included in the sales have been 7,500 bushels Prince Edward's Island at 64c.@65c., chiefly at 64c. ₱ bushel.

HAY—North River has been in limited request at previous figures.

HIDES—Are in demand, and are firm, including Rio Grande at 26c. ₱ lb., usual terms.

HOPS—Are heavy and languid; crop of 1858, 10c. @18c.; old, 2c.@5c. ₱ lb.

IRON—With a reduced stock, holders ask very full prices. The inquiry, however, is restricted.

LEATHER—Sole is in fair demand at buoyant prices.

LIME—Is dull and nominal.

MOLASSES—Sales to-day 150 barrels New-Orleans, at 41c. ₱ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—Turpentine has been quiet, to-day. We quote Crude, at $3 75@$3 81 ₱ 280 lbs., and Spirits, at 49½c.@50c. ₱ gallon. Stock of Spirits, 8,000 bbls. Desirable lots of Tar are in demand, at $2 50@$2 62½ ₱ bbl. Resin has been less freely offered and sought after, at yesterday's quotations. The week's movements in Resin, Messrs. Barton & Stocker notice thus: "Common Resin has been in fair demand, at prices a shade easier. The light supply now available essentially restricts operations, and the transactions of the week have been mostly to arrive. The medium and fine grades are held with increased firmness, particularly anything at all pale in color, which is wanted, at full rates. The stock of desirable qualities is now considerably reduced. Sales are reported of 2,000 bbls. Common, to arrive, at $1 72½; 1,000 do., at equal to $1 75; 300 do., at $1 77½; 1,200 No. 2, at $2 25@$3; 3,000 No. 1, at $3@$4; 450 do., at $5, and 880 do., at $5 28@$6 25." The receipts of Naval Stores during the week comprised 200 bbls. Crude Turpentine, 150 bbls. Spirits do.; 234 bbls. Tar, and 2,200 bbls. Resin.

OILS—Whale, Sperm and Linseed are in good request and are stiffly held. Other kinds are moderately inquired for at old figures.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been less freely dealt in, sales having been made to-day of only 1,250 bbls., in lots, at $18 50 for new Mess, here; $19 for do., deliverable in May; $18 for old Mess; and $13 50@$13 62½ for Prime, ₱ bbl. Cut Meats continue in good request, including Hams at 8¾c.@9¾c.; and Shoulders at 6¾c. @7c. ₱ lb. Bacon is inactive at 8¼c.@10c. ₱ lb. Lard is in active demand at, however, irregular prices; sales 1,700 bbls., in lots, mainly at 12½c.@12½c., here, and 12¾c.@13c., deliverable within the next three months, ₱ lb. Beef is salable and firm. The transactions comprise 480 bbls., in lots, at $9@$10 75 for repacked Western Mess; $11@$11 75 for extra do.; $8@$9 25 for Country Mess; $6 50@$7 25 for do. Prime, ₱ bbl.; Prime Mess Beef, $16@$18 ₱ tc.; Beef Hams, $14@$17 50 ₱ bbl. Butter continues in fair demand at 12c.@20c. for Ohio; 15c.@22c. for common to good State, and 23c.@25c. for prime to choice State, ₱ lb. Cheese is in lively request at 9c.@11¾c. ₱ lb.

RICE—Sales have been reported, to-day, of 650 tcs., in lots, at $3 25@$4 12½ ₱ 100 lbs.

SEEDS—Clover is in request at 11¼c.@11¾c. ₱ lb. Other kinds are quiet.

SOAP—Sales, 150 boxes Castile at 10½c. ₱ lb.

SPELTER—The demand for Plates is moderate, and prices are firm.

SUGARS—Have been more sought after at full rates. Sales today, 780 hhds. New-Orleans at 7¼c.@ 7¾c.; 359 hhds. Cuba at 7⅜c.; 14 bbls. and 775 bags St. Domingo at 7¼c.; and 1,350 boxes Havana, part at 8¼c.@8⅝c. ₱ lb.

TALLOW—Sales have been reported, to-day, of 17,500 lbs. prime at 11¼c. ₱ lb. The business of the week Messrs. Knight & Son notice thus: "The sudden advance, noticed in our issue of 2d inst., has been firmly maintained, and the market has been active for home consumption. The stock is light for this season of the year. Butchers' Association have advanced their price to 11¼c. The aggregate sales of Prime City rendered during the week amount to 300,000 lbs., including Butchers' Association and other brands. We note a sale of 6,000 lbs. inferior Tallow, for soap purposes, at 11c. cash."

TOBACCO—Seed Leaf and Spanish Tobacco is actively sought after. Other kinds are in moderate demand. Prices are firm. Sales since Friday last: 64 hhds. Kentucky at 9¼c.@11c.; 115 cases Seed Leaf at 12¾c.@28c.; 11 cases Florida at 15c.; 273 bales Havana at 30c.@50c.; with 142 bales Cuba, 49 bales Yara, 19 bales Cienfuegos, and 20 bales Carmen on private terms.

WHALEBONE—Has been in fair demand at uniform prices.

WHISKY—Sales have been reported of 180 bbls. at 27½c.@28c., and 56 hhds. Drudge at about the same quotations, ₱ gallon.

FREIGHTS—For Liverpool, there were taken 75 tcs. Seed, by steamer, at 5s. For London, 100 tcs. Beef at 22s. 6d., and 200 bbls. Resin at 2s. 7½d. For Hamburg, by steamer, 1,000 bags Coffee at ¼c. ₱ lb.; 900 bbls. Resin at 3s.; and 200 tons Logwood at 25s.

AMUSEMENTS.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE,
NO. 624 BROADWAY.
LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE.
LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE.
LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE.
OUR AMERICAN COUSIN
OUR AMERICAN COUSIN
OUR AMERICAN COUSIN
OUR AMERICAN COUSIN
OUR AMERICAN COUSIN
OUR AMERICAN COUSIN
Which has now been presented for over
ONE HUNDRED NIGHTS,
ONE HUNDRED NIGHTS,
ONE HUNDRED NIGHTS,
ONE HUNDRED NIGHTS,
ONE HUNDRED NIGHTS,
to overflowing audiences, thus proving that
GENUINE ORIGINAL MERIT
GENUINE ORIGINAL MERIT
GENUINE ORIGINAL MERIT
GENUINE ORIGINAL MERIT
GENUINE ORIGINAL MERIT
will always meet with the hearty approval of a
DISCRIMINATING PRESS AND PUBLIC.
DISCRIMINATING PRESS AND PUBLIC.
DISCRIMINATING PRESS AND PUBLIC.
DISCRIMINATING PRESS AND PUBLIC.
This popular comedy, which has already achieved the
GREATEST SUCCESS EVER KNOWN!
GREATEST SUCCESS EVER KNOWN!
GREATEST SUCCESS EVER KNOWN!
GREATEST SUCCESS EVER KNOWN!
GREATEST SUCCESS EVER KNOWN!
as evinced by its unparalleled run,
WILL BE REPEATED EVERY NIGHT.
WILL BE REPEATED EVERY NIGHT.
WILL BE REPEATED EVERY NIGHT.
WILL BE REPEATED EVERY NIGHT.
WILL BE REPEATED EVERY NIGHT.
though the Theatre is most invariably
NIGHTLY CROWDED WITH VISITORS,
NIGHTLY CROWDED WITH VISITORS,
NIGHTLY CROWDED WITH VISITORS,
anxious to witness the first scene, and who are always
CONVULSED WITH LAUGHTER,
CONVULSED WITH LAUGHTER,
CONVULSED WITH LAUGHTER,
FROM THE RISE
TO THE FALL
OF THE CURTAIN.
To conclude with the capital farce, never before acted in this City, called
THE LITTLE SAVAGE.
Supported by the strength of the company.
Dress Circle seats may be secured one week in advance, without extra charge, 50 cents each.
Doors open at 6½; to commence at 7½ o'clock precisely.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
Doors open at 6½ o'clock; commence at 7½.
PRICES.
Parquette, Dress Circle and First Circle Boxes...50 cents
Family Circle, entrance in Crosby-st.....25 cents
Seats in Private Boxes.....$1
Private Boxes.....$5
Children to the Parquette, Dress Circle and Boxes.....Half-price
NIXON & CO'S
EQUESTRIAN TROUPE.
GRAND MATINEE,
commencing at 2 o'clock,
WEDNESDAY, Feb. 9,
JACK, THE GIANT KILLER.
The extensive and long-prepared juvenile pantomime, expressly for the gratification of ladies and children, will be performed
THIS (Wednesday) AFTERNOON.
DAN RICE will appear this afternoon.
And also this evening, with the FULL EQUESTRIAN PROGRAMME and the
CURRICULUM,
which has met with immense reception from crowded houses
DAN RICE.
EXCELSIOR.
EDUCATED MULES.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
Messrs. NIXON & CO.
respectfully inform the patrons of Niblo's that there will be
A GRAND MATINEE
WEDNESDAY, Feb. 9, at 2 P. M.,
THURSDAY, Feb. 10, at 2 P. M.,
Also on
FRIDAY, Feb. 11, at 2 P. M.
NOTICE.—No Equestrian Performance on Saturday afternoon or evening. The Matinées are only for Wednesday, Thursday and Friday afternoons.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.
Brilliant success of Mr. Lester Wallack's new piece, called
THE VETERAN.
Houses crowded to the ceiling every night.
NINTH WEEK OF MR. WALLACK.
SERIES OF MAGNIFICENT TABLEAUX,
Assault by the Zouaves,
The Regiment on the March, &c., &c.
Will be played every night till further notice.
Seats can be secured ten days in advance.

BURTON'S NEW THEATRE—BROADWAY.
Under the management of J. Moore & Wayne Olwine.
OUR FEMALE AMERICAN COUSIN,
indorsed by the Press and public. Houses crowded from parquette to dome.
MISS JULIA DALY,
Pronounced by the Press to be the best female comedian on the stage, and received nightly by the public with shouts and cheers.
OUR FEMALE AMERICAN COUSIN EVERY NIGHT till further notice. Seats may be secured for one week in advance.

PURDY'S NATIONAL THEATRE.
Chatham-st., near Roosevelt.
THIS EVENING, Feb. 9,
The entertainment will commence with
MYSTERIES AND MISERIES OF NEW-YORK.
Mose.....Mr. F. S. Chanfrau.
To be followed by
PO-CA-HON-TAS.
To conclude with
AUNT CHARLOTTE'S MAID.

BOWERY THEATRE.
Lessees.....Messrs. G. L. Fox and J. W. Lingard
THIS EVENING, Feb. 9, 1859,
THE HUNTRESS OF THE MISSISSIPPI.
To be followed by
PERFECTION.
Concluding with
THE WANDERING BOYS OF SWITZERLAND.

BROADWAY THEATRE.
THIS EVENING, Feb. 9,
The performance will commence with
IVANHOE.
Isaac.....Mr. E. Eddy.
Rebecca.....Mme. Ponisi.
To conclude with the grand spectacle of
BLUE BEARD.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
MONDAY, Feb. 21,
ROBERT STOEPEL'S
HIAWATHA.
THE MENDELSSOHN UNION.

WOOD'S MINSTRELS,
No. 561 and 563 Broadway.
OPEN EVERY EVENING.
THE OLDEST AND LARGEST COMPANY IN THE CITY.
LAST WEEK OF NEW-YEAR CALLS.
Fourth Week of Mr. D. S. Wambold.
SELECT NEGRO MINSTRELSY,
By Messrs. C. H. FOX, E. WARDEN, CHARLES WHITE, J. H. BUDWORTH, and the entire Company.
To conclude with S. Bleeker's celebrated and original local Burlettta, written expressly for this establishment, entitled
NEW-YEAR CALLS,
With new appointments, &c.
Doors open at 6½; to commence at 7½ o'clock.
Tickets 25 cents; children under 10 years, 13 cents.

ON EXHIBITION,
GIGNOUX'S GREAT MOONLIGHT
OF NIAGARA FALLS,
(belonging to Mr. Belmont.)
Admission 25 cents, for the benefit of the Children's Aid Society and Child's Hospital,
Under the patronage of Mrs. Du Bois, Mrs. D. D. Field, Mrs. Ed. Cooper, Mrs. Degen, Mrs. Walden Pell, Mrs. Constant, &c., &c., &c., at
GOUPIL'S Gallery, No. 366 Broadway.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
MONDAY, Feb. 21,
ROBERT STOEPEL'S
ROMANTIC SYMPHONY,
HIAWATHA.

PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY OF NEW-YORK—SEVENTEENTH SEASON, 1858, '59.—The third concert will take place on SATURDAY EVENING, Feb. 12, 1859, at Niblo's Garden. The following artists have kindly volunteered their services: Miss COLBRAN, Soprano; Mr. WM. SAAR, Piano. Conductor, Mr. CARL BERGMANN. Tickets for sale at the music stores of Messrs. Scharfenberg & Luis, No. 769 Broadway; C. Breusing, No. 701 Broadway; and M. Walker, No. 167 Fulton-st., Brooklyn. Members will please to procure their extra tickets before the day of the concert. All tickets sold at the door on the evening of the concert will be $1 50 each. No secured seats. Doors open at 7; to commence at 8 o'clock P. M. By order,
L. SPIER, Secretary.

CHICKERING'S ROOMS, NO. 694 BROADWAY, CORNER OF FOURTH-STREET.—Mme. LOUISE ABEL begs leave to announce that she will give her Second Soirée Musicale at the above place, on TUESDAY EVENING, Feb. 15, 1859, at 8 o'clock, assisted by Miss MINNA LUNAN, Soprano; Messrs. ED. MOLLENHAUER and FR. BERGNER. Amongst other pieces the following will be performed: Second grand trio, Mayseder; sonate, duo in F major, op. 24, Beethoven; Etude in A flat major, Mazurka in B minor, Chopin; "Last Hope," Gottschalk; &c., &c. Tickets $1 each; may be obtained at the music stores of Messrs. Scharfenberg & Luis, Ch. Breusing, and at the bookstore of Mr. F. W. Christern, No. 763 Broadway.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM.—MADAME ELVIRA ON the FLYING WIRE. The NUBIAN TROUBADOURS and SURPASSINGLY-EXCELLENT NEGRO COMEDIANS, AFTERNOONS at 3, EVENINGS at 7½ o'clock. This famous troupe administer their BLACK DRAUGHTS in such hearty doses as will prove an INFALLIBLE PANACEA for CARE and GRIEF, adapted to the daintiest, as well as the most robust, mental constitution. The EXQUISITE AQUARIA. HAPPY FAMILY. LIVING SERPENT, &c. Admittance 25c.; Children under ten, 13c.

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
GRAND COMPLIMENTARY BENEFIT TO "LITTLE ELLA" BURNS,
The wonderful Child Reader, only 4 years of age,
AT THE
ACADEMY OF MUSIC,
THURSDAY EVENING, Feb. 10.
The Academy having been generously placed at the disposal of the Committee by Mr. Ullman,
The following distinguished artists have kindly consented to appear on this occasion:
Miss MARIA S. BRAINERD, Mr. WILLIAM MASON,
Mr. CLARE W. BEAMES, Mr. ROBT. GOLDBECK.
PROGRAMME—PART I.
DUETT—Les Preludes (for two Pianos.)
W. Mason and R. Goldbeck.
READING—"Charley McCree".....Little Ella
SONG—"My heart, pray canst thou answer."
Miss Brainerd.
READING—Scenes from "School for Scandal."
Little Ella, assisted by her Mother.
SOLO—Piano (a) Silver Spring, Impromptu—(b) Grand Gallop Fantastique.....Wm. Mason.
READING—Yankee Doodle.....Little Ella.
PART II.
SOLO—Piano—"The Skylark's Farewell to Summer," Fantasie, sur la Marsellaise.....R. Goldbeck.
READING—"Collins' Ode to the Passions".....Little Ella.
SONG—Polka Song—"Gaily Smiles the Earth Before Me".....Miss Brainerd.
READING—"My Mother's Bible," and "Clarence's Dream".....Little Ella.
SONG—"John Anderson my Jo," (by request.)
Miss Brainerd.
READINGS from the book—Bryant, Halleck, Willis.
Little Ella.
Tickets 50 cents to all parts of the house. For sale at the Hotels, Music and Bookstores, and Box office.
Doors open at 6½—to commence at 8 o'clock.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
DON PASQUALE.
The public are respectfully informed that
Mlle. PICCOLOMINI,
on her way through New-York to Albany, Troy, Rochester, Toronto, Buffalo and the West, will appear, for the first time,
On FRIDAY, Feb. 11, at 8,
in Donizetti's sparkling opera of
DON PASQUALE,
when she will sing her admired role of
NORINA,
assisted by FLORENZA, LORINI and MAGGIOROTTI,
PRICES OF ADMISSION.
Reserved seats.....$2
Admission ticket.....$1 | Family circle.....50 cents.
Amphitheatre.....25 cents.
On SATURDAY, Feb. 12, at 1 o'clock,
GRAND MATINEE,
when the opera of
DON PASQUALE
will be repeated.
The price of admission for the
MATINEE,
ONE DOLLAR TO ALL PARTS OF THE HOUSE.
(No reserved seats.)
The sale of seats for Friday will commence on Wednesday morning, Feb. 9, at 9 o'clock, at the regular ticket offices—Breusing's, Sibell's, and the Academy of Music. Tickets for the Matinée may also be obtained at the above places and at the principal hotels and music stores.
Mlle. Piccolomini leaves for Albany immediately after the Matinée.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
MONDAY, Feb. 21,
LONGFELLOW'S HIAWATHA.
MATILDA HERON.

MR. G. VANDENHOFF'S
LYRIC HALL, NO. 765 BROADWAY,
(West side, two doors below Scharfenburg & Luis'.)
THIS (Wednesday) EVENING, 9th inst.,
AN EVENING WITH SHERIDAN.
THE RIVALS!
TO-MORROW EVENING—By request, Mr. and Mrs. G. VANDENHOFF will give the
LADY OF LYONS.
Mrs. V. will read PAULINE.
Tickets, 50 cents. 8 o'clock.

LAST WEEK BUT ONE
OF BANVARD'S MECHANICAL PICTURE,
THE DESTRUCTION OF JERUSALEM.
A Panorama of the Holy Land at Banvard's Hall, No. 639 Broadway, EVERY EVENING at 7½, and every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY AFTERNOONS at 3 o'clock. Admittance 25 cents; children 13 cents. Schools at reduced rates.

MRS. FRANCES ANNE KEMBLE'S READINGS FROM SHAKESPEARE—At Dodworth's Saloon, No. 806 Broadway. Those for the ensuing week will be as follows:
MONDAY MORNING, Feb. 7, at 11 o'clock—*Henry the Fourth*. Part I.
TUESDAY EVENING, Feb. 8, at 8 o'clock—*Romeo and Juliet.*
THURSDAY EVENING, Feb. 10, at 8 o'clock—*As You Like It.*
FRIDAY EVENING, Feb. 11, at 8 o'clock—*Winter's Tale.*
Tickets, $1 each, may be obtained at the bookstores of Messrs. Appleton & Co., No. 346 Broadway; Mr. Crowen, No. 699 Broadway; at the Clarendon Hotel, and at the door. Sofa seats, (reserved) $1 50, may also be had at Mr. Crowen's bookstore, 699 Broadway, and at the door.
Tickets will not be sold after the reading has begun, and money will not be taken in lieu of them by the doorkeepers. An early attendance is solicited.
This course of Readings will be positively the last which Mrs. KEMBLE will give in New-York previous to her retirement from public life.

FINE ARTS.—OPEN AT THE NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN, 10th-st., between Broadway and 4th-av. F. RICHARDT'S Exhibition of Paintings of American Scenery. Admission 25 cents; season tickets 50 cents.

LECTURES.

PROF. MITCHEL IN BROOKLYN.
PROFESSOR MITCHEL will deliver his great astronomical lectures in Plymouth Church, (Mr. Beecher's,) on the evenings of the 9th, 11th, 14th and 17th. The topics of the four lectures will be,
1. The discovery of the Laws of Motion and Gravitation, and their application to the orbits and revolutions of the planets.
2. The Motions, Orbits, and Physical Characteristics of Comets; with an account of personal observations on the great comet of 1858.
3. Extension of the Laws of Gravitation and Motion to the fixed Stars.
4. Extent of the Universe, as revealed by the telescope.
Tickets for the course, $1. Tickets for Schools for the course, 75 cents. Tickets for a single lecture, 50 cents.
For sale at Fougera's, corner of Clinton and Atlantic sts.; Peters', corner of Montague and Hicks; Swain's bookstore, No. 210 Fulton-st.; Rose, No. 148 Atlantic-st.; at the Packer Institute, Joralemon-st., Brooklyn; at J. Ripley's, No. 68 Pine-st., and A. S. Barnes', corner of Dutch and Fulton sts., New-York; also, at the door.
No tickets will be sold at the door, after all the seats are occupied by the course tickets.
Doors open at 6½ P. M.; lectures to commence at 7½.

TREATMENT OF THE PROBANG.
M EYRE FOY, Licentiate

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, FEB. 9, 1859.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

The DAILY TIMES is published every morning:—Price TWO CENTS served at 12½ cents a week; mailed SIX DOLLARS a year.

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TERMS—Cash invariably in advance.

All letters to be addressed to the "NEW-YORK TIMES," New-York City.

Amusements this Evening.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE—OUR AMERICAN COUSIN—THE LITTLE SAVAGE.

WALLACK'S THEATRE—THE VETERAN, OF FRANCE AND ALGERIA.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—NIXON & CO.'S GRAND EQUESTRIAN PERFORMANCES.

BURTON'S NEW THEATRE—OUR FEMALE AMERICAN COUSIN.

FURDY'S NATIONAL THEATRE—MYSTERIES AND MISERIES OF NEW-YORK—POCAHONTAS—AUNT CHARLOTTE'S MAID,

BOWERY THEATRE—THE HUNTRESS OF THE MISSISSIPPI—PERFECTION—WANDERING BOYS.

BROADWAY THEATRE—IVANHOE—BLUEBEARD.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM—ETHIOPIAN MINSTRELS, &c., &c.

WOOD'S BUILDINGS—SELECT NEGRO MINSTRELSY.

BROADWAY, NEAR BLEECKER-STREET—BANVARD'S DESTRUCTION OF JERUSALEM.

LYRIQUE HALL, NO. 765 BROADWAY—MR. VANDENHOFF'S READINGS—THE RIVALS.

NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN—Tenth-street—PAINTINGS OF AMERICAN SCENERY.

Mails Close at the Post-Office.

North—Albany, Buffalo and Canadas.....3 P.M.
North and West Way Mail.....5½ A.M.
Western Mail *vid* Erie Railroad....5½ A.M. and 3 P.M.
South and Southwestern Mail. ... 7 A.M. and 4½ P.M.
East for Boston, by Railroad.....5½ A.M. and 1½ P.M.
East for Boston, by Steamboat.....3 P.M.

The Overland Mail for California leaves St. Louis every Monday and Thursday, at 8 A. M. Letters designed for it should be marked "Overland, *vid* St. Louis."

The Overland Mail from St. Joseph, (Mo.,) to Placerville, *vid* Salt Lake City, leaves St. Joseph every Saturday, at 8 A. M. Letters should be marked "Overland *vid* St. Joseph."

Ocean Mail Steamers.

The European mails by the *Kangaroo*, hence for Liverpool, on Saturday, Feb. 12, will close at the New-York Post-office at 10½ o'clock of that day.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

We have rather exciting news this morning from the coast of Africa, contained in official correspondence of the Navy Department, which will be found in another column. It seems that on the 11th of October last, the American brigantine *Rufus Soulé* which had cleared from Mantanzas for the African coast, was boarded by the British steamer *Viper*—searched and burned. The correspondence between the commander of the *Vincennes* and the captain of the *Viper* shows that the American flag was flying at the time of the seizure, and that the captain threw his papers overboard when called upon to show them. The circumstances of the case leave little room to doubt that she was a slaver. What action will be taken on the subject at Washington remains to be seen.

In the United States Senate yesterday, a communication was received from the Secretary of the Navy, in which he expresses an opinion adverse to the transfer of the revenue cutter service to the Navy Department. Memorials were presented by Messrs. SEWARD and KING respecting the defences of the port of New-York. A resolution was adopted calling for any correspondence of WILLIAM CAREY JONES on which the Nicaraguan Government could have based the assertion that the Ministers of the United States were accomplices of the Fillibusters. Mr. SEWARD introduced a bill, which was referred to the Committee on Commerce, providing for a revision of the code of marine signals. Mr. BIGLER made a successful attempt to bring up his resolution that, in the opinion of the Senate, Congress should proceed without delay to adjust the revenues and expenditures, and made a long speech in favor of mixed, specific and *ad valorem* duties. The Committee on Territories reported against the organization of Jefferson. The Pennsylvania Avenue Railroad bill was killed, partly by the votes of its friends, it having been so loaded with amendments as to change its original object. In the House, a resolution was adopted directing that the Third Auditor shall examine into the claims growing out of the Indian hostilities in Washington and Oregon, and report to the House on the first Monday in December. The Legislative, Executive and Judicial Appropriation bill was then debated in Committee of the Whole, but without any definite action

The Senate yesterday confirmed the appointments of SAMUEL W. BLACK as Governor of Nebraska, WILSON MCCANDLESS to the vacant Pennsylvania Judgeship, and Mr. AMEDON as Navy Agent at Boston.

In a letter to the State Department, Mr. CLAY, our Minister to Peru, intimates that the hope that any reduction in the price of guano as now sold in the United States can be affected by negotiation, is without any foundation. All classes in Peru look upon the deposits as the property of the nation, and consider it the duty of the Government to see that they produce the greatest possible amount of revenue.

In the State Senate yesterday the bill to amend the Revised Statutes relative to the punishment of bribery was passed. A bill relative to the navigation of the Canals was introduced by Mr. PROSSER. It regulates the speed at which steam canal-boats can be run, and compels horse-boats to give way for their passage. It also prescribes the duties of Collectors, and regulates the law relative to the weight of the cargoes. The resolutions approving the appropriation of thirty millions towards the acquisition of Cuba were taken up, and Mr. DIVEN offered a substitute which favors the incorporation of Cuba into the American Republic whenever it can be done by honorable treaty, and with an assurance that the island will be governed with a free Constitution. The whole subject was then tabled. The bill provided for the incorporation of the Brooklyn Academy of Music, was ordered to a third reading, after the failure of an effort to strike out the enacting clause. In the Assembly, the bill to prevent and punish prize-fighting was debated, but its consideration was further postponed in order to give time to print a substitute offered by Mr. BOWMAN. The Canal Appropriation bill was considered in Committee of the Whole, but no definite action was taken on it.

The Lobby Investigation Committee of the State Senate met yesterday, and attempted to commence operations. They summoned Messrs. RANDALL, G. C. DAVIDSON, and E. CORNING, Jr., to testify as to their knowledge of improper means being used to secure the passage of the Albany Bridge bill during the last session, but these gentlemen, through counsel, denied the authority of the Committee, and nothing was done. The Committee will meet again to-day, to consider the question of jurisdiction.

A bill has passed both houses of the Kansas Legislature which provides for the formation of a Constitution and State Government. According to its provisions an election is to be held on the fourth Monday in March to decide for or against holding a Convention, and if the decision be favorable, an election of fifty delegates will be held on the first Tuesday in June, the delegates to meet at Wyandotte City on the first Tuesday in July. On the first Tuesday in October the Constitution is to be submitted to the people, and the State officers are to be elected on the first Tuesday in December.

A bill has passed the Pennsylvania State Senate which abolishes the Health and Poor Departments of the city of Philadelphia, on account of the alleged corruptions discovered in their management.

By the schooner *John Tyler* from Aux Cayes, we have advices to Jan. 16, which confirm the news already published, that the inhabitants are in favor of a Republican form of government, with GEFFRARD as President. There was considerable firing on the evening of the 15th, but the cause was not ascertained on board the *John Tyler*.

Latest advices from Northern Mexico intimate a probability that the city of San Luis Potosi may have passed into the hands of the Liberals, as MIRAMON had left it wholly unprotected, and, at last accounts, a force of 3,000 Liberals were in its vicinity.

The William and Mary College at Williamsburg, Va., was wholly destroyed by fire yesterday morning, together with the library and laboratory.

At the meeting of the Almshouse Governors, yesterday, Mr. HASKETT, late Treasurer of the Excise Commissioners, reported that he had deposited $2,160 with the City Treasurer, being money received for licenses granted by the Commissioners. The sum is of course at the disposal of the Governors. The larger part of the session was taken up in reading affidavits to disprove an article lately published in one of the City papers with reference to the sufferings of pauper children.

A shocking attempt at murder was committed, yesterday morning, at the tenement house, No. 251 Elizabeth-street. A colored girl, aged 20 years, tried to kill her mother, a Mrs. BOSLY, by striking her on the head with an axe while she lay asleep in bed. The girl alleges that she was prompted to the deed by her paramour, a negro named ELIJAH MARTIN, and that the motive was to get possession of $55 which her mother had in the house. The guilty parties were both arrested and locked up to await the result of Mrs. BOSLY'S injuries.

An important decision will be found in our columns this morning, rendered by Judge INGERSOLL in the United States Circuit Court yesterday. A bill was filed by a banker in this City, residing in New-Jersey, to enjoin the Receiver of Taxes from collecting taxes assessed upon his capital in the business here, under the law of our State. The banker claimed that the law was unconstitutional and the assessment void. Judge INGERSOLL holds that the law is constitutional, and dismissed the bill. Non-residents will need to pay attention to the decision.

Sales were made, yesterday, of 1,200 bales Cotton, at a reduction of ⅛c. ₱ lb. Flour and Wheat were less active and less buoyant. New Corn was in brisk request at firmer rates for sound. The movements in Provisions and Naval Stores were less extensive. A lively inquiry prevailed for Rio Coffee, as well as for Sugars, Rice, Tallow and Tobacco. Other branches of trade exhibited no very important changes.

Your Money or Your Line.

The final explosion of hostilities between Mr. CORNELIUS VANDERBILT and the Pacific Mail Company turns out to be only the opening scene of the fifth act in the Isthmian drama. The *dénouement* is yet to come, and may involve incidents altogether novel, with actors not announced in any programme. For we have reason to believe that Mr. VANDERBILT has made a treaty of his own with M. FELIX BELLY, and, like the Varangians of old—his most probable progenitors—has taken service with this champion of the Lower Empire and the "Latin race," in the double hope of thoroughly confounding the recusant Pacific Company, and of effectually suffocating that new Nicaragua Company into which Mr. WHITE, Mr. YELVERTON, and Gen. CASS, are trying to breathe the breath of life. The trifling circumstance that M. BELLY'S contract can only be established on the ruins of an anterior American contract conceded in June, 1857, will not, of course, weigh with a scruple's weight in Mr. VANDERBILT'S enterprising mind, against the prospects of gain and of vengeance which it offers to himself; nor is there any ground for supposing that the Administration which has so far left the management of our grave and complicated Central American interests in the trembling hands of an unhappy inebriate, will really interfere to prevent this alliance of an American Free Companion with a French adventurer from consummating the prostration of American enterprise in Nicaragua. The stockholders of the old Accessory Transit Company, now raging against the mysterious President who has so completely swept their property out of visible existence, will probably be appeased by awards of stock in the new-created interest; and the public which has for years looked on with no other feelings than those of bewildered admiration upon the disastrous victories of the great "Commodore," will once more forget its patriotism, its dignity and its common sense, to bow with reverential homage before another "successful" operation.

All this we say is likely to happen. So far as the special interests of the Pacific Mail Company are concerned, we have not a word to say in deprecation of any mischief which may overtake them in the course of their conflict with the great steamboat Sepoy. They have for years contributed to his coffers, to his influence, to his confidence in his own power to brave public opinion and override the moral instincts of the commercial community; and they have done this that they might keep their own hold more firmly upon the necessities of the public. Like those old German barons who, from their eyries along the Rhine, swooped down upon the commerce of the noble river, and wrung tribute from every passenger that floated by, Mr. CORNELIUS VANDERBILT, with all the steamers of the Accessory Transit, held in his leash, has insisted that the Pacific Company should pay him toll, taken of all America that had business with California and the Southern Sea, and the Pacific Company have submitted to his demand. There are honorable and highminded merchants, American gentlemen of the best stamp among the Directors, who have thus bowed the knee to this man's dictation, and they must doubtless have writhed under the consciousness of the true part that they were playing. Nevertheless they played it; and they must now take the consequences. But the moment seems to us opportune for a few reflections upon the actual position held by this Colossus of competition, and upon its moral influence over the community in which we live.

If ever there was a man who has made his own way in the world, it is Mr. CORNELIUS VANDERBILT. He has made his own way and nobody's else. He has made his way as the reckless truckman makes his, when he dashes headlong with his heavy vehicle into a throng of carriages, and, with an equal disregard of the wheels and of the rights of other people, as well as the decencies of the highway, hurries onward to his destination. If the one object which a man in a civilized country is to keep in view be the doing of his own business, and the making of his own fortune, then Mr. CORNELIUS VANDERBILT is a model man. He seems, very early in his career, to have acquired a thorough appreciation of the fact that no joint-stock company, managed as joint-stock companies always are and perhaps always must be, can ever be a match for a single man who has nerve enough to make whatever capital he can command tell steadily and firmly upon his competition with his corporate rival. And he has accordingly devoted himself to the study of the steam navigation of his country—not with the object of extending its development, but for the purpose of making every prosperous enterprise of the kind in turn his tributary or his victim. He seems, indeed, to have kept within the limits of the law in his successive onslaughts upon the various companies which he has crushed or subjugated, till the American sea-going steam marine, which once promised to rival the steam marine of Britain, has gradually sunk into proportions hardly more ample than those of the Austrian Lloyds. And, certainly, it is not illegal for any man to annihilate this or any other interest. Should some enterprising individual tomorrow open a vast shop opposite the STEWARTS' "marble palace," and announce that he would give away all manner of goods to all comers, and continue to do so until he had forced the establishment over the way either to "buy him off" at his own price, or to go into bankruptcy, it would, no doubt, be hard to bring his conduct within the scope of the Revised Statutes; but, would the public opinion, even of those who chose to profit by his sordid audacity, be at a loss for words by which to describe it?

There are offences against society which no law can ever be so framed as to reach; offences which must, in the nature of things, be left to be dealt with by the moral sense of the community, by the popular instinct of what is loyal, fair and honorable. It is the great danger of a commercial age that, in regard to all matters of business, this popular instinct is apt to grow feeble, and this moral sense to lose its niceness of perception. The maxim that "Competition is the life of trade," for instance, reconciles us very comfortably to developments of savage egotism, which really find no countenance from it, but which may easily be smuggled under its convenient shelter when our attention is not fixed upon their real character.

Healthy competition, such competition as is organized in the face of a positive monopoly, or accelerates the growth of an increasing traffic, is indeed the life of trade. Not so competition for competition's sake; competition which crowds out legitimate enterprises from their fair field of action, or imposes tribute upon them as the price of its abstinence. The man who accumulates a large capital, and uses it to open new sources of wealth and activity, is a public benefactor. The man, on the contrary, who uses such capital *in terrorem* over his fellow-citizen, is a public malefactor, and precisely, in proportion to his immunity from the grasp of the law, invites the reprobation of public opinion. For the competition which is simply held in reserve, like an army of mediæval *condottieri*, to be used for or against any particular enterprise, as circumstances may determine; and hangs like a sword of DAMOCLES over the head of every man or body of men who may be planning a new scheme of industry, is not the life but the death of trade. Neither the public morality nor the public wealth are ever gainers in the end by competition of this kind. When one steamboat owner carries his passengers to-day at less than the cost of their carriage, and another to-morrow invites them by an offer of meat and drink and transport for nothing, the few who profit by the conflict now will pay for it with the many hereafter, when a secured monopoly shall begin to indemnify the conqueror for his expensive competition. And if the man who opens his rivalry with each successive competitor with the cry of "Your money or your line," and bids them choose between an open subsidy or a headlong battle for life, has earned for himself a place in the history of our highways, it is at least an open question whether that place be one which honorable citizens ought to envy, or ambitious youth to be encouraged to emulate.

Steam on the Canals.

Mr. PROSSER, the efficient Chairman of the Senate Canal Committee, does not lose sight for a moment of the interests he is appointed to represent. Yesterday he introduced a bill relative to Canal navigation. We have not, as yet, seen a copy of it. It would seem, however, to be mainly designed to encourage the use of steam. For this purpose it provides that steam canal boats shall be allowed to run at a rate of five miles an hour, four miles being the *maximum* as at present established, and that all other boats shall give way for their passage, in like manner as freight boats are required to do for the passage of packets.

The measure looks, of course, to the general, if not exclusive, use of steam as a propelling power; and certainly the sooner such result can be attained, the better for all interests, public and private. That steam is destined, at a day not far distant, to be substituted upon our canals for horse-power, we have no doubt whatever; and this opinion receives its best confirmation from the confidence which practical men, such as Mr. PROSSER, feel in regard to the event. But, like all great improvements, and all new applications of important principles in physics, steam canal navigation will meet with discouraging obstacles. If the canal were completed to the full size of the enlargement—seventy feet wide by seven deep—we should look for few, if any, drawbacks from the first. This, however, will not be the case for some time after steamboats shall be passing regularly between Albany and Buffalo. Shallow and narrow spots will remain to lessen the speed and hinder the progress of the steamers. The boats themselves and their machinery cannot be expected at first to be well adapted in all respects to the peculiar channel of the canal. But these difficulties will be overcome, and the canal will ere long demonstrate the futility of all attempts to rival it in the conveyance of heavy and bulky freight between the seaboard and the lakes. When the construction account shall be closed, more money may be applied to perfecting the channel by slope walls and other improvements. In this way it will be made safe to increase materially the speed of boats. Besides, their wheels may be so constructed that a rapid motion can be attained with slight movement of the water, and thus with entire safety to the banks. We have heard much of late about the injurious competition of railroads, and much of it has been true. When, however, we shall have steamers running in a canal seventy feet wide and seven feet deep, we shall be troubled no more by such complaints. Until this consummation is accomplished the business community can enjoy but partially the benefits of Canal navigation.

ST. DOMINGO AND HER COASTING TRADE.—The Dominican Republic, in its zeal for measures of improvement, has taken a step ostensibly in that direction, but which is of very questionable public advantage. By a late decree of Gen. SANTANA, coasting voyages are prohibited to foreign vessels. This is a measure which, however simple it may seem, is likely to prove extremely injurious to the already sufficiently restricted commerce of that fine country, than which no other in the West Indies is more susceptible of active and prosperous trade, inter-Caribbean and foreign. In the case of American shipping, for example, the custom has invariably been for a vessel to take on board at the port of Santo Domingo or Porto Plata, such portion of her cargo as she could obtain at that point, consisting chiefly of hides, tobacco, gum, satin-wood, lancewood spars, and crotches and logs of mahogany, and then proceed to outports on the coast to fill up with mahogany and lignumvitæ at points most convenient to the cutting places. Her cargo being completed, she could sail from the point last touched at, on her direct voyage home. This recent decree of the Dominican Government, however, establishes a new order of things. It compels shippers to incur the expense of "*cabotage*," or coastwise transport, by the little native boats to the principal shipping ports of Santa Domingo or Porto Plata, and obliges the foreign vessel to submit to the inevitable delay of such a system. This change can scarcely be considered as an evidence of the liberality which was anticipated on the return of SANTANA to power, and, if it is to be accepted as an indication of the future course of his policy, will be apt rather to estrange than to invite American sympathy.

It is said that one of the grounds on which General SANTANA bases his recent decree, is the notorious fact that many American vessels, being duly covered by insurance in the United States, have been taken down from the principal seaports of Santo Domingo to the outports on the coast, expressly to be wrecked there. We do not doubt that there is abundant reason for the statement, and, indeed, we believe that Mr. Consul ELLIOT has more than once made similar reports to the Underwriters in New-York. But this fact—even admitting it to be fully proved—would scarcely seem to call for the proclamation just issued by SANTANA, which places an unnecessary restriction on the commerce of honest and legitimate traders, without in any manner either strengthening or weakening the remedy which the insurance offices have always had it in their power to apply to dishonest traders who abuse their policies of insurance.

AN OBSERVATORY FOR NEW-YORK, AND THE CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.—The chief maritime City of the New World ought not to be without an Observatory. There are Observatories in Cambridge, Massachusetts, in Cincinnati, Ohio, in the District of Columbia, and in Albany But in New-York, with all its wealth, its enterprising merchants, its expenditure of nearly ten millions a year for municipal Government, no energetic attempt has yet been made to establish one of those aids of science which JOHN QUINCY ADAMS called a light-house of the skies. New-York, with its vast commerce, which requires, more than any other City in the Union, one of these conveniences, has up to the present time not felt the absolute need of such an institution. We have a forest of "star y-pointing" Church spires of freestone and marble, but nothing in the semblance of an Observatory rears its modest but useful dome above the flat roofs of our great City.

But something is about to be done towards the erection of such an edifice. After other parties have taken the matter in hand, the Chamber of Commerce has concluded to lend its aid, and at its last monthly meeting a Committee of its members was appointed to see about raising the necessary funds, provided the City would give a site for the Observatory on the Battery. A site has already been appropriated for this purpose, and a very admirable site it is, too, in the Central Park; but the Chamber of Commerce decided that it was *too far off—to suit the convenience of nautical men.* We have not in a long time seen anything more characteristic of the Chamber of Commerce than this conclusion. The chief end of being, with that most respectable body, appears to be to pass impracticable resolutions, and to appoint impracticable Committees. A more inappropriate spot than the Battery for the site of an Observatory could hardly be selected in the City, or one less convenient for nautical men, even. It is the lowest land in the City, and the greater part of it is made ground, while an Observatory requires a high elevation above the smoke and mists which constantly rise from a large town, and above all a firm foundation. Our nautical men do not live down town, and if they did, the Central Park is not more than half an hour's travel from any part of the City where ships lie. If our nautical men can manage at present with the nearest Observatory at a distance of a hundred and fifty miles, they might contrive to adapt themselves to their exigencies if the proposed Observatory were in the Central Park. If the Chamber of Commerce have any desire for the establishment of an Observatory here, let them unite with the rest of this community in raising the funds necessary for the purpose, and avail themselves of the excellent site which has been expressly set apart for such a building.

SENDING ANTI-SLAVERY MISSIONARIES TO THE SOUTH.—The *Tribune* appeals to the public to contribute money to enable Mr. W. S. BAILEY to maintain a Free-Soil newspaper in Kentucky. It bases the appeal upon the following grounds:

"To save this country from despotism, North as well as South, the South must be moved. The lever with which it is to be heaved from its foundations must rest on a Free Press. Out of a Free Press will grow free thought and free speech, and free men, and at length a free land. Give the slaveholders enough to do to defend themselves at home, and they will soon cease to bluster of the slaveholding right to territory not yet blighted by the curse of bondage. * * Already *The Free South* is telling upon Kentucky, and, without question, its importance to the vote of that State on the side of the party of Freedom in the next Presidential election, is of no little moment. The appeal, therefore, which Mr. BAILEY makes to Northern Republicans and Northern Anti-Slavery men, can hardly be considered a personal one. He has to lift a mortgage upon his home for $1,500, which is being used against him, and he asks aid to discharge it—as, if not discharged, his enterprise is crippled, and perhaps destroyed, at a point where Republicanism, in losing a little, will lose everything."

The closing part of this appeal is to the interests of party. The maintenance of the paper is deemed essential to the Republican cause. As a party movement it is probably legitimate, and the appeal should be responded to by party men, provided they see any reasonable prospect of securing the vote of Kentucky to the Republican Party by such agencies. We have very little faith, however, in the useful influence of a newspaper upon any community which will not sustain it. And, looking at the question in a still broader light, we doubt the propriety of sending money from the North to sustain a newspaper warfare upon Slavery in the South. It cannot fail to be regarded as a hostile, aggressive movement, and to arouse corresponding resistance and animosity in the section against which it is directed.

We are anxious to see the day arrive when the thinkers and writers of the Southern States will enter upon the discussion of the Slavery question for themselves,—when they will candidly inquire into its actual bearing upon the economical, social and political well-being of the States in which it exists. But such a discussion, to be of any service, must not only be conducted on slaveholding soil, but must enlist the interest and grow out of the felt necessities of the slaveholding class. Whenever they are ripe and ready for such a discussion, they will be ready to sustain the journals in which it may be carried on. And until that time it will do but little good.

EVIDENCE OF A PARTY.—In the trial of Mrs. HARTUNG, at Albany, who was found guilty, on Monday, of the murder of her husband, the principle of a party's credibility in his own case became curiously involved. The husband died of arsenic. Of this there was no doubt. The poison was administered by the wife, or by WILLIAM RHINEMAN, her paramour, or by both together. This, too, was beyond question. Near the close of the trial the woman made a statement, which was read to the Court and Jury by her counsel. It was not evidence, for by a singlar anomaly the law which permits parties to be witnesses in their own behalf in civil cases denies them that privilege in criminal trials, where life or liberty is at stake. But the statement of Mrs. HARTUNG had, under the circumstances, all the solemnity which could have attached to sworn evidence. It was, substantially, that she was induced to buy the arsenic by her lover for an innocent purpose, as he informed her, and that she had no suspicion that her husband's death had been caused by poison till some time after the deed was committed. Her *story* may be true. It bears the impress of strong probability. The Court and spectators evidently felt sympathy for her. But the Jury disbelieved her statement, for no imaginabl ereason except her strong interest, as the accused party, to falsify in her own behalf, and found her guilty of the murder.

THE POLITICAL PHYSICIAN WHOSE SANDS OF LIFE HAVE NEARLY RUN OUT.—Mr. SLIDELL, the President's overseer in the Senate, gives that illustrious body notice that they must act upon the Thirty million Confidence scheme, or he shall append it to the Appropriation bill. What a nice little tail it would make to that aspiring kite! How exceedingly consistent and statesmanlike it would be in the Senate to pass it. After going into spasms over the enormous sums of money expended in cart-hire about the Capital, and in keeping the rooms clean, it would be edifying to see them handing over thirty millions to Mr. BUCHANAN for some indefinite purpose, which he says he understands but cannot condescend to explain. Since the original confidence man went to Sing Sing, this curious little game has nearly disappeared from this City. That daring Columbus had imitators, who have also nearly all passed off the stage. Who could have anticipated that the last survivor would turn up in the White House at Washington! But there's no mistaking the fact. Dress, manner, air of unsophisticated innocence—all are perfect. "I see," says the venerable man from behind his white cravat, "I see, you have no confidence in me. It's all right. Of course you couldn't have any on so short an acquaintance. You can't possibly know what I would do with thirty millions, if you only had sufficient confidence to let me have it. And if I were to tell you, I could not expect you to believe me. Perhaps, though, you will trust me with it. Suppose you do?" He hasn't got it yet, but he has some very busy anxious friends—confederates possibly—who are determined to get it for him if possible. *They* have confidence:—why should Congress or the Country be less confiding?

The case is getting a little desperate. Congress draws towards its close. The sands of Mr. BUCHANAN'S life are nearly run out. He could tell the country how to get Cuba. He longs to unburden himself of the valuable information,—but is it too much to ask the trifle of thirty millions,—not for the sake of the money, but merely as a mark of confidence? He cannot so regard it. His venerable medical prototype charges twelve and a half cents for informing applicants how he prevents the total escape of his sands of life:—why should not the President propose a similar test of the confiding sincerity of those upon whom he proposes to bestow his inestimable boon?

GENERAL WALKER'S CONVERSION TO ROMANISM.—The Mobile *Mercury* of the 1st inst. publishes an extremely interesting account of the reception of General WALKER, of fillibustering notoriety, into the fold of the Roman Catholic Church. It is gratifying to know that the General has become a member of any church; but it is possible that there may be some people uncharitable enough to imagine that his change of religion is only a prelude to another foray upon Central America, and that he is preparing to render himself acceptable to the people of that distracted country by embracing their religion. The *Mercury* has no doubt that General WALKER was induced to enter the fold of the Catholic Church from "overwhelming conviction," and we have no doubt such was the case. The great fillibuster, to do him no more than strict justice, appears to have always been influenced by an overwhelming conviction in all his escapades.

Death of the King of Naples.

The *Asia* brings intelligence of the death of the King of Naples, FERDINAND II., otherwise known as King Bomba. His Majesty died at Naples on the 20th of January, at the age of 48, ending a troubled life in a troubled time. King FERDINAND, the son of FRANCIS I. and ISABELLA of Spain, was born in Jan., 1810, and ascended the throne of the Two Sicilies in Nov., 1830. He found his Kingdom distracted with dissensions, arising from the unsettled condition of affairs on the Continent, and essayed to bring order out of confusion by adopting measures of prudence and clemency, which gave his subjects reason to hope for better times than they afterwards experienced. On succeeding to the throne, he extended an amnesty to political exiles, promised measures of economy in the administration of Government, ordered the publication of documents calculated to throw light upon the finances, and told his people that their taxes should be reduced. The Bourbon, however, could not keep to fair promises, and new troubles came. The people revolted, and from 1832 to 1848, the army was constantly in service to keep the turbulent spirit in check. On the 12th January, 1848, the King's birth-day, a formidable revolt broke out in Palermo, which was quelled after great bloodshed, and the King remained absolute. Since the fall of Rome, the atrocities of the Neapolitan Government have passed into a proverb. Various attempts at interference, by other Powers, with a view of meliorating the rigors of the King's system—especially those of 1851, when Lord PALMERSTON appealed to the Continental Powers, and of 1856, when England and France united in an attempt to abate the universal proscription and exile—were made without success. King FERDINAND adhered to his absolutism, unmoved by appeal. He is said to have earned the title of "King Bomba" by his fancy for bombarding the chief cities of his kingdom in turn. The bombardment of Messina, which lasted four days, is the most remarkable instance of the kind.

Legislature of the Canadas.

The Provincial Parliament met a few days ago in Toronto, for the last time, provided the plan settled by the Queen for making Ottawa the capital shall be realized, as there is no reason to doubt it will be. That project contemplates the holding of the next annual session at Quebec, by which time it is expected that the new Government edifices in Ottawa will be ready for occupation. In opening the session Sir EDMUND HEAD referred to this subject as one which was settled. But this part of the speech from the Throne failed to elicit a favorable response from the higher branch of the Legislature. A clause concurring with the views of the Governor-General, contained in the Address as it passed the Legislative Assembly, was struck out in the Council. This defeat of the Ministry at the very outset of the session is not regarded as a very grave event, however. It will not, of course, lead to their resignation. Yet it has occasioned some sensation in the public mind at Toronto, and some triumph for the friends of the late Brown-Dorian Administration. And, what is more important, the vote betrays a lack of strength on the part of Ministers, which may show itself in more serious circumstances hereafter.

CORRECTION.—In our report of Lieut. MOWRRY'S address before the Geographical Society, he is made to say "Tucson is the only important town in the Territory, and has about 200 inhabitants." His remarks were: "Tucson had at the time of the Gadsden purchase only 200 inhabitants. It has now about 1,000, and in the flourishing times of the Spanish Province it had 3,000. Mesilla, at the head of the Mesilla Valley, is much the largest town in Arizona, having over 4,000 inhabitants." Mr. MOWRRY spoke at length of the advantages and population of the Rio Grande Valley.

UNION COLLEGE.—The Senate of Union College have invited Mr. W. H. MERRIAM, of Troy, one of their number, recently appointed United States representative to Siam, to meet them on the 11th. Mr. M. has accepted the invitation, and will deliver an address on the day named. The complimentary letter addressed to him treats his appointment as a tribute to the success of the Senate and of Union College in fitting their members for active life.

Suffocating Justice.

At the meeting of the Board of Supervisors, on the 1st inst., a communication was presented, signed by the six Judges of the Superior Court, asking for suitable apartments in which to transact their business, and setting forth in a most alarming manner the dangers and inconveniences which they, as well as every one who has anything to do with that Court, have to encounter, from the unfitness of the rooms which have been appropriated for their use. The rooms occupied by the Superior Court, it would seem, are not much better than the Black Hole of Calcutta, and, in addition to the perils which environ the Judges, juries, witnesses, counselors and spectators, from foul air and imperfect ventilation, there is the danger of the ceiling falling upon their heads, and the floor giving way beneath their feet. It is a common circumstance, it seems, for jurors to faint during the progress of a trial, for witnesses to be obliged to be taken out of Court, and for Judges and counsel to be taken ill, and conveyed home in carriages.

The Judges attribute to the death of the late Judge OAKLEY to the undermining of his constitution by sitting in the unwholesome air of these ill-ventilated and filthy apartments. The rooms of the Superior Court are in the small brown stone building on the corner of Chambers and Chatham streets, the noisest and dustiest locality in the whole City, and the first floor of the building is occupied by an engine company. These small and ill-arranged apartments were never intended for the uses to which they have been put, but were assigned temporarily to the Court after the destruction of the old, or, as it was called, the new City Hall, in the rear of the City Hall. The Judges say, and we have no doubt with entire truth, that the business of the Court is retarded, and its efficiency impaired, by the unsuitable rooms which have been provided for its use. It is fearful to contemplate the perversions of judgment, the false conclusions, the unjust verdicts that may be owing to the fetid air and unsafe condition of the rooms appropriated for the Superior Court. How is it possible that Justice can balance her scales when she is suffocated by the fetid atmosphere of a crowded apartment, and in constant apprehension of the ceiling falling upon her head and burying her under a heap of rubbish? The demand of the Judges upon the Board of Supervisors, for more suitable rooms, is a most reasonable one, which should not be disregarded, and the power of the Board to act in the matter is undoubted. But the difficulty in the the case is, to decide where a new building shall be put. The Commissioners for building a new City Hall in which ample provision will be made for all the Courts, have advertised for plans for the proposed building, and it would be in the highest degree improper for the Supervisors to attempt the construction of a building specially for the Superior Court in the Park, while arrangements are in progress for the new Hall. The Supervisors should endeavor to hire a suitable suite of apartments in as convenient a place as they can until the new Hall can be built; and the want of proper accommodations for our Courts, as well as for the City offices, generally, should be sufficient to spur on the Commissioners to the completion of their duty.

Little Ella Burns and the Tribune.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

SIR: The following communication was addressed to the Editors of the *Tribune*, to correct a series of gross misstatements made in that paper of the 8th inst., respecting little ELLA BURNS, but they refused to publish it. I now hand it to you, believing that the subject will meet more liberal and fair treatment at your hands. The public can judge of the boasted fairness of the *Tribune* in allowing parties who have been attacked in its columns a fair chance to reply through the same channel,

Yours, &c.

INFANT PHENOMENON.

Editors of the Tribune—GENTS: As one of the friends of "Little ELLA," allow me to answer an article in your paper of the 8th instant, headed "Another Case of Infant Torture." Whoever the writer may be, one thing is certain, it is either a disappointed hungry speculator who wished to make money out of "Little ELLA, (as there are many such,) or one who willfully and wickedly wishes to propagate a falsehood in regard to the child, the mother, and all concerned in this benevolent effort. In the first place as to the child—she does more, *much more* than "make her recitations in an agreeable manner"—she reads readily from any book which may be handed to her, even if she never has seen it. As to the mother—she is simply laboring to procure a sufficient sum to place her child beyond immediate want, and enable her to give her a judicious and healthful education. And the numerous friends, ladies and gentlemen, who have undertaken this benefit, distinctly understand, and have so published to the world, that the object is to save "Little Ella" the task of appearing in public, and raise a sufficient amount for her support. As to the name of the ladies and gentlemen who compose the committee, they are too respectable to lend themselves to any dishonorable object, and if any one supposes they have been published without due notice or authority, let them call on his Honor the Mayor, and ascertain for themselves as to the Academy of Music, it has been placed at the disposal of the committee by Mr. ULLMAN, *without* a consideration in good current moneys of the land," and is alike honorable to him as well as to the gentlemen who so kindly solicited this favor from Mr. ULLMAN. As to the "greedy speculators who have Little Ella in charge," they must of course comprise such men as Mayor TIEMANN, PETER COOPER, Mr. BELMONT, Dr. FRANCIS, Mr. HEWITT, HORACE GREELEY, and hundreds of others like these, under whose particular direction and control "Little Ella" is placed by her mother for the benevolent object intended by this testimonial, viz.: "*To raise a sufficient sum of money to give her a judicious education, and save the necessity of her further readings in public.*" If that is an argument to induce parents to stay away from this benefit, then I cordially agree with the writer of the article in question. If otherwise, then let the Academy of Music be crowded, on Thursday evening, with *parents* who wish to see a beautiful and uncommonly interesting little child. As the writer describes her as "*an unfortunate Irish child,*" the public can judge for themselves whether "*Irish children*" are as intelligent as any others.

We very cheerfully give the above a place in our columns, as its publication here seems to be the only means of remedying a gross and cruel injustice committed by an editorial in yesterday's *Tribune*. Nothing could be more wantonly unjust than the denunciations of ELLA'S widowed mother, and the ridicule of ELLA herself, contained in that article. She is an exceedingly beautiful, artless, and winning little creature, who reads and recites from a thorough interest in and love of the subject, and without the slightest appearance of having been trained or coerced into the routine of such performances. Her mother is intelligent, affectionate, and devoted to the welfare of her remarkable little child, and anxious above all to secure her the means of a careful and judicious education. She is not likely to require any instruction as to the care of children at the hands of the Editor of the *Tribune*; and the ribald reproaches he has so lavished upon her are as undeserved as they are illmannered and indecent.

We hope that little ELLA'S benefit to-morrow evening will be well attended. Those who may go, may rely upon it that they are not serving the purposes of any speculators, but contributing largely and effectively to the permanent welfare of a little child, who excites as much love as admiration in the hearts of all who see her.

The Rumored Visit of the Forty-second Highlanders.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I have seen a statement going the round of the morning papers, within the last few days, to the effect that the Forty-second Regiment of Highlanders, of the British Army, are now on their way to this port, *en route* for Fraser's River.

There must be some mistake about this. By the latest accounts from India we are given to understand that this regiment is actively employed under Lord CLYDE (Sir COLIN CAMPBELL) somewhere in the neighborhood of Bareilly, towards the extreme north of the British Indian territory. It cannot be, therefore, that this regiment, wonderful as it is in respect of its bravery and daring, is also possessed of the gift of omnipresence, and while able to storm the Begum's Palace at Lucknow, be the next day parading the streets of New-York.

I presume the facts of the case will turn out to be that a draft from the home dépôt of the regiment (Stirling Castle) of not more than 200 men, and those mostly recruits, are now on their way to the above destination; but that they will parade in New-York is altogether out of the question. Their officers would not dare on their own responsibility to incur the risk of desertion by their men, merely to grat

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

TICKET-SWINDLING AND HOTEL-EXTORTION.—A man named FRANCISCO DE GAMINDE arrived in this City on Monday from Mexico, *en route* for Europe. He was met at the Philadelphia boat by a runner, who induced him to go to a hotel, or boarding-house, in Cedar street. On his arrival there, and after stating his desire to procure an immediate passage to Europe, he was taken by the same runner to a ticket office in Greenwich-street, kept by one J. SELOVER, where he was told that the steamer *Kangaroo* was to sail that day (Monday) for Liverpool, and that he could have a ticket in her for $40. He paid the $40 and returned to the hotel, where he was soon after called upon by the ticket agent, and informed that there was a mistake of $10, the price of the ticket being $50 instead of $40. GAMINDE paid the additional $10, and went in search of the steamer. He soon learned that the steamer *Kangaroo* was not to sail until Saturday next, and that the next steamer for Europe was to sail from Boston to-day. As family affairs of pressing importance demand his presence in Europe at the earliest possible moment, he was desirous of taking the Boston steamer; and having been misled by the falsehood of SELOVER as to the time of the sailing of the *Kangaroo*, he called upon that gentleman to refund the $50. This SELOVER refused to do, and GAMINDE made complaint to the Mayor, who sent the case before Justice WELSH. Meanwhile GAMINDE had presented his ticket at the office of the authorized agents of the *Kangaroo*, who pronounced it bogus, and not entitling its possessor to a passage on that or any other day. SELOVER was cited before Justice WELSH, when he appeared with Ex-Recorder SMITH as counsel, who argued, that inasmuch as SELOVER had only told the complainant a lie, which was not a punishable offence by statute, and inasmuch as the complainant (in the opinion of counsel) could not be a great sufferer by reason of that lie, as the *Kangaroo* will actually sail on Saturday, and complainant's ticket entitled him to a passage in her, therefore his client should go free. A friend of Mr. GAMINDE here stated to the Court that the complainant must positively sail in the Boston steamer of to-day, and that he only desired a return of the money. The Court replied that if that was so there was no use in bringing the case before the Court; that the Court had no power to compel a return of the money; all it could do would be to send the papers before the Grand Jury, and if the complainant wished to stay here and prosecute it he could do so. With this announcement the examination ended, and the parties left the Court room, SELOVER to return to his ticket office in Greenwich-street, and the other to continue his travels. On leaving his Cedar-street Hotel yesterday to take the cars for Boston, he was charged $12 for his board, having been a guest of the house twenty-four hours.

THE MAYOR ON THE TAX-REMITTING POWER.—At the meeting of the Board of Supervisors, yesterday, a communication from District-Attorney WATERBURY, asking for another assistant, at a salary of $2,000 per annum, and another clerk, at $1,000, was referred to the Committee on County Offices. Mayor TIEMANN sent in a communication vetoing a resolution requesting the Comptroller to give such instructions to the Receiver of Taxes as would effectually check the mutilation under the Common Council of the tax lists, after having been approved by the Board of Supervisors. The Mayor says, in his opinion, there is no doubt but that the law intends to give the Board of Supervisors power to remit or reduce taxes until a period of six months after their confirmation, but that after that time the Common Council have the right to exercise such power. The intent of the resolution would appear to be to evade any action of the Common Council; and until he is clearly satisfied that they have not such power after the expiration of the six months, he would not give his sanction to any resolution of the character of the one he yesterday returned without his approval. The communication was ordered to be published for ten days.

TESTIMONIAL TO FRANK LESLIE.—A pleasant party of ladies and gentlemen assembled yesterday afternoon at 5 o'clock in one of the ladies' parlors of the Metropolitan Hotel for the purpose of presenting a splendid gold watch and chain to FRANK LESLIE, Esq., "In behalf of the Mothers and Children of New-York." The presentation was made by Dr. JOHN W. FRANCIS in a neat and spirited address, in which ample testimony was borne to the manly and fearless action of the Editor of *Frank Leslie's Illustrated Newspaper*. F. J. OTTARSON, Esq., of the Board of Councilmen, acted as Chairman, and made the following description of the testimonial, which, as we have said, consisted of a fine American gold watch, chain and seals: "On one side of the watch case are representations of literature and art, with appropriate emblems; on the reverse side is an illustration of the novel printing press on which LESLIE'S Illustrated Newspaper is printed. The chain consisted of 26 heavy links representing a detached switch of a stump-tailed cow. To this is attached a bullock's head and other trinkets, the whole making a splendid outfit worth not less than $350. Mr. LESLIE made a brief reply, after which a bountiful collation was partaken of, and the occasion ended pleasantly."

REMOVAL OF THE EARTH FROM HAMILTON-SQUARE.—The Committee on Lands and Places, of the Board of Councilmen, met yesterday afternoon, to consider the matter of removing earth from Hamilton-square for the purpose of grading the extra width of Fifty-ninth-street, and of filling up parts of the Central Park. Mr. CRANE, on behalf of the Central Park Commissioners, asked for permission to proceed with the work, as the City would ultimately be obliged to grade the Square. Councilman JONES, Chairman of the Committee, seemed particularly jealous of there being any trespass on the powers of the Street Commissioner, and declared himself opposed to the adoption of the resolution in its present shape.

DEATH IN A STATION-HOUSE.—An unknown man, apparently a laborer, about 30 years of age, was found by the Police, on Monday night, in a state of gross intoxication, lying upon a stoop in Seventh-avenue. He was taken to the Sixteenth Ward Station-house, and placed in a cell. He was attacked during the night with delirium tremens, and beat his head against the walls of his cell with such force as to cause profuse bleeding. Dr. RANNEY was called in, but the unfortunate man soon died, either from the effects of his injuries or from delirium tremens. An inquest was held by Coroner SCHIRMER, and a verdict rendered in accordance with the above facts. Deceased wore black whiskers and a moustache.

NEW-HAVEN STEAMERS.—The steamer *Granite State* has been laid up since the Connecticut River was closed by ice. She has been undergoing repairs and is to be ready for the Spring trade. When ready she will take the place of the *Elm City* for a short time, while that boat is put in complete repair. Mr. HARRIS, late a conductor on the New-Haven and Springfield Railroad, is to be the steward of the *Granite State*. The *Elm City*, so favorably known on the New-York and New-Haven route, is to be put in complete order, and, to accommodate the large and increasing travel, a number of state-rooms are to be added to her present accommodations.

ADMIRABLE CONDUCT OF A LAD.—On Tuesday evening, while Mrs. HEARSEY, residing at No. 6 Tenth-street, was sitting in the parlor with her children, one of them took up a fluid lamp, which exploded, and set the child's clothes and the carpet on fire. THOMAS COCHRANE, a lad thirteen years of age, was present, and immediately pulled off his jacket, and wrapped it around the child's burning clothing, which extinguished it. He then stamped the fire out of the carpet, and thus by prompt, effective and fearless action saved the life of the child, and the furniture of the house from destruction.

DEATH OF THE MAN STABBED IN THOMAS-STREET.—ALEXANDER DAVIS, the man stabbed on Friday night at No. 43 Thomas-street by THOMAS TRYNON, died about 6 o'clock last evening at the New-York Hospital. After stabbing him, TRYNON fled, but was captured on Monday morning in Thomas-street by Sergeant SMITH and Officer DAZET, of the Fifth Ward Police, and was locked up in the Tombs to await the result of the injuries of DAVIS. TRYNON admits stabbing DAVIS, and states it was done in self-defence. Both parties are unmarried.

IMPROVING TOMPKINS-SQUARE.—The Committee on Lands and Places of the Board of Aldermen met yesterday to consider Alderman BOOLE'S resolution, relative to erecting a new fence around Tompkins-square, and repairing the fountain located there. MAURICE FLANNELLY pleads for the measure, as it would be of great benefit to the working classes. Father MORNEY, of St. Bridget's Church, in Avenue B, also urges the immediate prosecution of the work on the same ground.

THE CASE OF MR. SCHENCK.—In the case of Mr. SCHENCK, who was brought before Justice WELSH a few days since on a charge of perjury, preferred by one EZRA B. WESTON, the hearing was had yesterday, and after the prosecution was closed Mr. SCHENCK was, on motion of his counsel, honorably discharged; there being, according to the showing of the prosecution, no cause against him, and without the production of any witnesses on the part of Mr. SCHENCK.

SUICIDE BY TAKING LAUDANUM.—Coroner GAMBLE held an inquest, yesterday, at No. 37 Spring-street, upon the body of ANN BRENNAN, an Irish woman, aged 27 years, who died from the effects of laudanum administered by herself. The Jury returned a verdict of "Suicide by taking laudanum, under a temporary aberration of mind."

FIRE IN A STABLE—EIGHTEEN HORSES BURNED.—About 5 o'clock, yesterday morning, a fire broke out in the premises, No. 57 Ridge-street, occupied by WM. CULLEN as a cooper's shop. The fire soon extended to the stables adjoining, kept by SAMUEL PHILLIPS, which were consumed, together with eighteen horses. The origin of the fire is unknown. There was no insurance on either of the buildings.

ANOTHER ELOPEMENT.—A girl living in Cathrine-street, aged 15 years, eloped yesterday morning with a man known by the name of the "Doctor," aged 45.

THE BLASTING ACCIDENT IN CENTRAL PARK.—Coroner SCHIRMER held an inquest, yesterday, on the body of JOHN DALY, who was killed by a blast in the Central Park on Monday, and the testimony showing that the death resulted from the carelessness of deceased. A verdict of "Accidental Death" was rendered.

INJURED BY FALLING OUT OF A WINDOW.—Yesterday morning a little girl aged 6 years, daughter of a widow named CLARK, fell out of the third-story window of the tenement house No. 103 Second-street. The skull of the child was fractured, and also its right arm. The child is still living.

Police Reports.

A DESPERATE CHARACTER NABBED.—Policeman Welch yesterday arrested a desperate character, named Nicholas Domaches, an Italian by birth, who is charged with a burglary committed, in December last, upon the premises of Chas. Davison, No. 549 Pearl-street. He was arrested about six weeks ago, but succeeded in effecting his escape from the officers, over whose heads he brandished a large dirk knife. When arrested yesterday he had in his possession two pistols, a razor and a large knife, but as he was disabled, from the effects of a recent fight, he showed little resistance to the officer. He was locked up by Justice CONNOLLY for trial.

ROBBED IN A CAR.—Mr. Nathan Russell, of Boston, had his pocket picked on Monday night of a wallet containing $45 in money and several valuable papers, as he was riding in one of the Fourth-avenue cars. No arrests.

COUNTERFEITS ON THE CONCORD BANK.—Counterfeit fives on the Concord Bank, N. H., were put in circulation yesterday. Vignette—Washington in the centre, Jackson on the right and Franklin on the left. Poorly done.

Governors of the Almshouse.

MURDER OF THE INNOCENTS—MEMBERS VERY MUCH EXCITED—WEEKLY STATEMENT.

The Board met yesterday afternoon. A communication was received from the Warden of Randall's Island, stating that the beef received there was so tough that the younger children could not masticate it. The matter was referred to the Committee on Supplies.

WM. JAY HASKETT, late Treasurer of the Excise Commissioners, reported that he had deposited $2,160 with the City Treasurer, being money received for licenses granted by the Excise Commissioners.

It was directed that a check for the amount named should be drawn and presented to the City Treasurer.

The following resolution was offered and adopted:

Resolved, That the President and Secretary of this Board draw their requisition on the Comptroller of the City of New-York, to issue his warrant, payable to the order of our President and Secretary, for the sum of $25,000, said amount to be paid out of the appropriation for the Almshouse Department for the year 1859.

Governor OLIVER stated that the Comptroller had told him he would draw his warrant for that amount.

Governor SMITH seemed to doubt whether the money could be got, and added that he was sorry to hear that the Comptroller had offered to draw the warrant.

The accounts which were recently published making charges of neglect against the Governors of the Almshouse, came up for consideration. A number of affidavits were read.

Dr. Bibbins affirmed that he had been acquainted with Mary Carlock (the nurse of the children alleged to have been ill-treated) for two years; her rooms were in as good condition as others of the class, and the department had such confidence in her that the worst description of children were given her to take care of; he did not consider it as her fault that she lost the largest number of children, as those under her charge were debilitated when sent to her; he was much surprised at seeing the accounts in the papers, and could not assent to them.

Mary Hyde, residing at No. 186 East Thirty fourth-street, swore that she had visited the children referred to, and had found them neat, clean and tidy; she had seen them nearly every day for some time past; they were washed the first thing every morning, Mrs. Carlock having a bath-tub for that purpose; Sunday evening a person called on her and told her she must not appear in behalf of Mrs. Carlock, as the tenants would all be against her, and he (the person alluded to) said he did not like to see American women taking part with the low Irish; she had never seen or known of the children being drugged, and had been unable to procure laudanum or paregoric of Mrs. Carlock when she (the witness) had had the toothache, as Mrs. C. said "she never kept the article." Caroline L. Hyde, daughter of Mrs. Mary Hyde, Emily Mott, Aletta Frost, visiting nurse, Mr. Halliday and Catharine McMahon made affidavits to the same effect.

Governor BRUENINGHAUSEN offered the following preamble and resolutions:

Whereas, The Governors of the Almshouse having read the affidavits, and after mature inquiries in relation to the charge made in a daily paper of this City, headed "Murder of the Innocents," which is calculated to bring this department into a very unfavorable position before the public: therefore,

Resolved, That this Board consider this attempt, as originating with interested parties to forward their own views on the subject of the care and support of pauper children, and emphatically deny the charge alluded to, and brand the same as a willful misrepresentation, and calculated to injure the character and standing of individual members and of the Board in general.

The resolution was adopted.

Governor SMITH then made quite a lengthy speech, in which he said he felt himself outraged by the charges that had been made. If there was any foundation whatever for them, he should consider himself unfit to take care of the children whose guardianship devolved on him.

Governor MOLONEY said that he had never visited MRS. CARLOCK but once.

The subject was finally referred to the Committee on Out-Door Poor, the Clerk being directed to furnish the different papers, with copies of the different affidavits.

Some four or five weeks ago, Governor BRUENINGHAUSEN offered a resolution directing the appointment of a clerk who could speak the English and German languages, for the convenience of paupers who might be unable to speak English. The matter was referred to the Committee on Out-Door Poor, of which Governor SMITH is Chairman, and he has thus far refused to report.

Governor GUNTHER moved that the matter be taken from the hands of the Committee and made the special order for the next meeting.

Governor SMITH charged that the movement originated in the "German Society," and that the resolution was originally drawn up by an Ex-President of that Society. He argued that there was no necessity for such an appointment.

Governors BRUENINGHAUSEN and GUNTHER warmly denied Governor SMITH'S statement as to the authorship of the resolution, and, after an exciting debate, in which personalities abounded, it was determined to make the subject the special order for the next meeting, and the Board adjourned.

The following is a summary of the weekly statement:

Number remaining Jan. 29	8,140
Since admitted	1,385
Total	9,525
Died	28
Discharged	1,194
Sent to Penitentiary	117—1,339
Number remaining Feb. 5	8,186
Increase	61

A deputation from Bordeaux has been permitted to present an address to the Emperor Napoleon proposing the formation of a Canal from the Atlantic to the Mediterranean, through which French ships may go from the western to the southern coast of France without passing through the Straits of Gibraltar.

Herring's Patent Champion Safe.

LATE FIRE AT DUBUQUE, IOWA.

DUBUQUE, Jan. 7, 1859.

MESSRS. S. C. HERRING & Co.—Gents: I am requested by Mr. T. A. C. Cochrane, of this place, to say to you that on the morning of the 4th inst., about 3 o'clock, his store took fire, and the entire stock of goods was destroyed. The heat became so suddenly intense that none of the goods could possibly be saved; but fortunately his books and papers, which were in one of your Champion Safes, were all preserved perfectly. And well they may be called champion, for during the whole conflagration there was one incessant pouring of flame directly upon the safe which contained them. And still, upon opening it, the inside was found to be scarcely warm, while the outside was most severely scorched. Yours truly,

N. A. McCLURE.

HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION FIRE AND BURGLAR-PROOF SAFES, with HALL'S PATENT POWDER-PROOF LOCKS, afford the greatest security of any safe in the world. Also Sideboard and Parlor Safes, of elegant workmanship and finish, for plate, &c.

$1,000 REWARD will be paid to any person that can show that a HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION SAFE ever failed to preserve its contents in an accidental fire.

S. C. HERRING & CO.,
No. 251 Broadway, corner Murray-st.,
opposite City Hall, New-York.

Singer's Sewing Machines.—In point of beauty durability, perfection of work, and capacity to perform every variety of sewing, no other sewing machines can compare with Singer's. New and approved machines at greatly reduced prices.

I. M. SINGER & CO., No. 458 Broadway.

Barry's Tricopherous
is the
BEST AND CHEAPEST ARTICLE
For DRESSING, BEAUTIFYING, CLEANING, CURLING, PRESERVING and RESTORING THE HAIR. Ladies, try it. For sale by all druggists and perfumers.

Batchelor's Hair Dye, Wigs and Toupees.—This celebrated establishment is at No. 233 Broadway. Twelve private rooms for the application of his famous Hair Dye, the best extant. BATCHELOR'S Wigs and Toupees have improvements over all; this is the only place where these are properly understood and made.

The Horrors of Hair-Dyeing.—The terrible effects of poisonous hair-dyes having been thoroughly exposed, the public are referred to the official statement of Dr. CHILTON, at No. 6 Astor House, showing that CRISTADORO'S Excelsior Dye is pure, excellent and poisonless.

The Metallic Tablet Strop—Invented by GEORGE SAUNDERS, A. D. 1816. This, the genuine article, has never been equaled for producing the keenest possible edge to a razor. Can be obtained of the subscribers and sole manufacturers, J. & S. SAUNDERS, Store No. 7 Astor House.

Wheeler & Wilson's Sewing Machines.
PRICES GREATLY REDUCED.
They are the favorites for families.—*New-York Times.*
We prefer them for family use.—*New-York Tribune.*
Office, No. 505 Broadway, New-York.

To be Successful in Business one needs to know his defects as well as his talents. A correct phrenological examination will teach these important lessons, as given daily by FOWLER & WELLS, 308 Broadway.

Consumption—Dr. Churchill's Discovery.
WINCHESTER'S GENUINE PREPARATION OF THE HYPOPHOSPHITES OF LIME, SODA AND POTASH,
As discovered and prescribed by Dr. Churchill, of Paris, for CONSUMPTION.

Extract from a Letter dated Dubuque, Feb. 2, 1859.

"I am happy to say that I have found a great deal of benefit from the use of the Specific—three bottles of which, you will recollect, I procured from you in the latter part of November last. *My health has much improved*, and I wish to give it a further trial, for I am now in hopes of a *complete restoration to health*, if the remedy continues to be as beneficial as it has been. My IMPROVED APPEARANCE has given rise to much inquiry as to the cause, and you may expect many more orders from this section of country."

The use of the Hypophosphites shows these preparations to have a two fold and specific action. On the one hand, *they increase the principle*, whatever that may be, WHICH CONSTITUTES NERVOUS FORCE; and, on the other, they are the *most powerful blood-generating agents*, far superior to any hitherto known.

The physiological effects of their use are shown by an INCREASE OF NERVOUS POWER, sometimes even from the first day of their administration, together with an *unusual feeling of comfort and strength*. The APPETITE INCREASES, often in an extraordinary manner. The evacuations become more REGULAR AND MORE ABUNDANT; the perspirations, if any have existed, cease; SLEEP BECOMES CALM AND PROFOUND. All the general symptoms disappear with a rapidity which is really marvelous.

Price $2, or three bottles for $5, with full directions. Circulars may be obtained by all inquirers. Sold at wholesale and retail at the sole General Dépôt in the United States, No. 49 John-st. Also by CALLENDER & CO., sole agent for Philadelphia, corner of 3d and Walnut sts.

J. WINCHESTER,
American and Foreign Agency, No. 49 John-st., N. Y.

Grover & Baker's Celebrated
FAMILY SEWING-MACHINES.
NEW STYLES AT REDUCED PRICES.
NO. 495 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.
NO. 162 FULTON-ST., BROOKLYN.

Singer's Sewing Machines—For all manufacturing purposes, have a great reputation, honestly earned. All the products of these machines are in active demand at extra prices.

I. M. SINGER & CO., No. 458 Broadway.

Take Healthful Physical Exercise,
At WOOD'S Gymnasium,
No. 6 East 28th st.

Singer's Sewing Machines.—Every mechanic who begins the year by purchasing one of SINGER'S SEWING MACHINES will be $1,000 better off when the year ends. I. M. SINGER & CO., No. 458 Broadway.

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PHALON & SON'S COCOINE FOR THE HAIR.
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FOR DRESSING, BEAUTIFYING, CLEANING,
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FOR DRESSING, BEAUTIFYING, CLEANING,
FOR DRESSING, BEAUTIFYING, CLEANING,
CURLING, PRESERVING
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AND
AND
RESTORING THE HAIR.
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INQUIRE FOR PHALON & SON'S COCOINE.
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LARGE BOTTLES, FIFTY CENTS.
SMALL BOTTLES, TWENTY-FIVE CENTS.
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For sale by all Jobbers, Druggists, and Fancy Goods Dealers
In every part of the United States.
Wholesale and Retail Depôt,
Nos. 517, 497 and 197 Broadway, New-York.

Great Sale of Up-Town Lots.

We call the attention of our readers to the large sale of VALUABLE LOTS to be made TO-DAY at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, by Messrs. A. BLEECKER, SON & CO., comprising—

HARLEM.

ON ONE HUNDRED AND ELEVENTH-STREET—7 lots with buildings, bet. 2d and 3d avs.

ON ONE HUNDRED AND TWENTY-SECOND-STREET—3 lots, N. S., bet. 3d and 4th avs.

ON ONE HUNDRED AND TWENTY-THIRD-STREET—3 lots, S. S., (adjoining the above in the rear.)

ON ONE HUNDRED AND TWENTY-THIRD STREET—5 lots, N. S., bet. 3d and 4th avs.

ON ONE HUNDRED AND TWENTY-FOURTH-STREET—4 lots, N. and S. S., bet. 3 and 4th avs.,

ON ONE HUNDRED AND TWENTY-FIFTH-STREET—6 lots, N. S., bet. 2d and 3d avs.

ON ONE HUNDRED AND TWENTY-SIXTH-STREET—8 lots, N. S., bet. 3d and 4th avs.

ON FOURTH-AV., S. E. COR. ONE HUNDRED AND TWENTY-SEVENTH-STREET—3 fine lots.

ON ONE HUNDRED AND TWENTY-SEVENTH-STREET—(Adjoining above.)—3 fine lots.

ON ONE HUNDRED AND TWENTY-SEVENTH-STREET—13 lots, N. S., bet. 3d and 4thavs.

ON ONE HUNDRED AND TWENTY-EIGHTH-STREET—13 lots, (adjoining the above in the rear.)

ON THIRD-AV., S. E. COR. ONE HUNDRED AND TWENTY-EIGHTH-STREET—6 lots, with buildings.

ON ONE HUNDRED AND TWENTY-EIGHTH-STREET—(Adjoining above.)—9 fine lots.

ON ONE HUNDRED AND TWENTY-FOURTH-STREET—15 lots, N. S., bet. 4th and 5th avs., and fronting on "Mount Morris-square."

ON ONE HUNDRED AND TWENTY-FIFTH STREET—15 lots, (adjoining the above in the rear.)

ON FOURTH AVENUE, N. W. COR. FOURTH-AVENUE—7 fine lots.

SALE ABSOLUTE. TITLE PERFECT.
Maps, terms, &c., at No. 7 Broad-st.

A Proclamation!
THIRTY MILLION DOLLARS SAVED TO THE COUNTRY.
THE PRESIDENT NO LONGER THINKS OF BUYING CUBA.

Argument and entreaty are exhausted. He has now come to a very sensible conclusion, viz.: to arm one thousand men with the VOLCANIC REPEATING RIFLE, which carries thirty balls, and can be loaded and discharged thirty times in less than one minute. One thousand men, armed with this Rifle, would be equal to thirty thousand armed with any other weapon. If our worthy Chief Magistrate does not bestir himself the Cubans will be ahead of him, as they are now buying them in large quantities, and will soon be able to defend themselves against any force that can be brought against them. The balls are all waterproof—hence their great superiority over any other arm. No changes of climate, or even immersion in water, affects them.

Colt's Pistol, so long considered the *ne plus ultra* of Fire-arms, is now fairly outdone by this new invention. Their beauty of construction and simplicity of movement are the wonder and admiration of all who have seen them. As was remarked a few days since, of one of the most accomplished commanders, "The man who invented that gun was a benefactor to his race, and the nation that was in possession of such a weapon need never fear even the combined armies of the world, if their cause was just."

Guns and Pistols, carrying from seven to thirty balls. This arm is now on exhibition and for sale, at wholesale and retail, at the Company's depôt, No. 267 Broadway, New-York.

JOSEPH MERWIN,
Sole Agent for United States.

Also agent for the celebrated G. D., C. & T., and Waterproof Percussion Cars.

A Clergyman's Testimony.

PITTSFORD, Vt., Aug. 1, 1858.

I hereby certify that my hair having become *quite gray*, I used Heimstreet's Hair Coloring (prepared by W. E. Hagan, of Troy, N. Y.) for four weeks, and my hair was in that time restored to its original color. I can *fully recommend* the article to be all it claims.

WM. KINGSLEY,
Pastor of the Baptist Church, Pittsford, Vt.

Remember that this result was produced by HEIMSTREET'S *Inimitable, the original* and *only reliable* Hair Restorative.

Price 50 cents a bottle. Sold everywhere
W. E. HAGAN & CO., Proprietors, Troy, N. Y.

Wilbor's Compound of Cod Liver Oil and Lime.—The great popularity of this safe and efficacious preparation is alone attributable to its intrinsic worth, in the cure of Coughs, Colds, Asthma, Bronchitis, Whooping Cough, and all Consumptive symptoms, it has no superior, if equal. Let no one neglect the early symptoms of disease, when an agent is thus at hand which will alleviate all complaints of the Chest, Lungs or Throat.

Sold by ALEXANDER B. WILBOR, Chemist, No. 166 Court-st., Boston; by J. MILHAU, Nos. 183 and 192 Broadway, New-York, and by COLEMAN & ROGERS, No. 173 Baltimore-st., Baltimore; in Philadelphia, by T. W. DYOTT & SONS.

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MANUFACTURING AND FAMILY SEWING-MACHINES,
PRINCIPAL OFFICE, NO. 498 BROADWAY.

Hill, Inimitable Hair Cutter.—Hair Dye 50 cents a box, Black or Brown. No. 1 Barclay-st., New-York; No. 582 Broadway, Albany; No. 258 State-st., Lansingburg; and all Druggists. Arctic Ointment cures Chaps, Burns, Boils, Lumbago, Piles, &c.

F. Y. S.

BALLOU'S French Yoke Shirts, new style, made to order, and warranted to fit, at less than usual prices, at BALLOU'S Shirt Emporium, No. 499 Broadway.

Professor J. C. Lane has several valuable patents for sale. Models now on exhibition at his rooms, No. 41 Park-row, *Times'* Building, New-York.

A. W. Faber's Lead Pencils sold at Retail by all stationers. At wholesale only by EBERHARD FABER, (sole agent,) No. 133 William-st.

For Perfect-fitting Shirts, and the latest novelties in Gentlemen's Furnishing Goods, GREEN'S Shirt and Furnishing Store, No. 1 Astor-place.

$50.—Singer's Family Sewing Machines.—Price, only FIFTY DOLLARS. For good work and good looks this machine is unequaled.

I. M. SINGER & CO., No. 458 Broadway.

MARRIED.

CLEMENT—THOMPSON.—In this City, on Monday, Jan. 10, by the Rev. Dr. Hutton, ABRAHAM DE CLEMENT, M. D., to MRS. EMELINE J. THOMPSON, all of this City.

HAND—TITUS.—At Brooklyn, on Tuesday, Feb. 8, by the Rev. P. C. Cutler, D. D., ALLEN F. HAND, of New-York, to ELIZABETH T., daughter of Thos. W. Titus, of the former place.

DIED.

DE PEYSTER.—In this City, on Tuesday, Feb. 8, JOHN WILLIAM, youngest son of the late Wm. A. De Peyster.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Thursday morning, 10th inst., at 10 o'clock, at the Church of the Incarnation, corner of Madison-av. and 28th-st., without further invitation. The remains will be taken to Greenwood.

CARROLL.—In this City, on Tuesday, Feb. 8, CHARLES WESLEY, second son of George K. and Louisa C. Carroll, aged 2 years, 9 months and 7 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his parents, No. 175 Bleecker-st., this (Wednesday) afternoon, at 1 o'clock.

FRYE.—In this City, on Tuesday, Jan. 8, DANIEL M. FRYE, in the 67th year of his age.

The friends and relatives of the family, and the members of the Cincinnati Society, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, without further notice, from his late residence, No. 72 West 43d-st., on Thursday next, at 12 o'clock M.

HALSEY.—In this City, on Wednesday, Feb. 2, GEORGE HAYWARD, infant son of Jacob L. and Mary C. Halsey, aged 1 week and 5 days.

CARLE—In this City, on Thursday evening, Feb. 3, PHEBE, widow of the late Jacob Carle, in the 90th year of her age.

Notice of the funeral hereafter.

TIMPSON.—In this City, on Tuesday, Feb. 8, at 12¾ o'clock P. M., suddenly, after a short illness, SAMUEL BARKER TIMPSON, son of the late John Timpson.

Due notice of the funeral will be given in to-morrow's papers.

MCILVAINE.—In this City, on Monday, Feb. 7, at 6 P. M., JOSEPH P. MCILVAINE, in the 22d year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, No. 230 West 26th-st., on Wednesday, at 2 o'clock P. M.

MILLER.—In this City, on Monday morning, Feb. 7, ROSAMOND B. MILLER, sister of the late John Blackburn Miller.

Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from St. Barthol-mew's Church, on Wednesday, Feb. 9, at 3½ o'clock P. M., without further invitation.

STUART.—In this City, on Monday, Feb. 7, of scarlet fever, MARY ELLA, only child of Levi U. and Mary E. Stuart, aged 17 months.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Wednesday, Feb. 9, at 2 o'clock P. M., from No. 168 East 21st-st. Her remains will be interred in Greenwood Cemetery.

MESEROLE.—In Williamsburg, on Monday, Feb. 7, PETER AUGUSTUS, youngest son of the late Capt. John and Hannah Meserole, aged 22 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from the residence of his brother-in-law, Samuel F. A. Shonnard, No. 78 South 2d-st., on Thursday, Feb. 10, at 2 o'clock P. M., without further notice.

BREWSTER.—In Brooklyn, on Monday, Feb. 7, ELEANOR COFFIN, wife of Lemuel Brewster, aged 67 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Wednesday, Feb. 9, at 2 o'clock P. M., from the residence of her son-in-law, Geo. S. Stephenson, No. 86 Remsen-st., Brooklyn.

VERNON.—In Brooklyn, on Monday morning, Feb. 7, FRANCIS WELLS VERNON, son of Thomas and Iauthe Vernon, aged 2 years and 4 months.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral, on Wednesday afternoon, at 2 o'clock, from the residence of his parents, No. 81 Schermerhorn-st., Brooklyn.

VANDERHOOF.—In Brooklyn, E. D., on Monday, Feb. 7, ISABELLA COUZINS, wife of John Vanderhoof, in the 54th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral services, at 2½ o'clock P. M., from her late residence, No. 62 South 10th-st., Brooklyn, E. D. Her remains will be taken to Greensburg, Westchester County, for interment, on Thursday.

MORRIS.—At Bloomingdale, on Saturday, Feb. 5, suddenly, MARGARET MORRIS, formerly of Middletown Point, N. J., aged about 75 years.

VAN VECKTEN.—At Albany, on Friday, Feb. 4, TRUNIS VAN VECKTEN, aged 13 years and 3 months.

REED.—At West Point, on Saturday, Feb. 5, at 5:25 P. M., of disease of the heart, Lieut. S. P. Reed, aged 25 years and 7 months.

PARISH.—At Glen Cove, L. I., on Tuesday, Feb. 1, suddenly, Mr. WILLIAM PARISH, aged 54 years.

GADSDEN.—At Charleston, S. C., on Thursday, Feb. 3, MARY JOSEPHINE, daughter of Mary A. and the late William S. Gadsden, aged 4 months and 28 days.

FOR
HENRY WARD BEECHER'S
"STAR PAPERS"
See
THE INDEPENDENT
Every week.
Price $2 per annum.
Published at No. 22 Beekman-st., and for sale by all News Agents.

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THE HAND, BUT NOT THE HEART; Or, LIFE-TRIALS OF JESSE LORING. By T. S. ARTHUR. $1.

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PIKE'S PEAK
GOLD MINES.

The subscribers propose to transport any given number of pounds, from Leavenworth City or other points on the Missouri that may be agreed upon, to the Gold Mines of Pike's Peak, Cherry Creek, and the Platte, during the months of April and May, with dispatch and on favorable terms. For our practical experience as Transporters on the Plains, and our responsibility as common carriers, we refer to Col. D. D. Tompkins, Assistant Quartermaster-General; J. T. Soutter, President of the Bank of the Republic; William Van Deventer, No. 195 Fulton-st.; Benjamin Holliday, Tontine Buildings, Wall-st., and J. B. Simpson, Nos. 5 and 7 Nassau-st., Continental Bank Buildings, New-York City. To the latter gentleman, our General Agent, we refer for all particulars. Early applications will meet with favor.

(Signed) RUSSELL, MAJORS & WADDELL.
LEAVENWORTH CITY, K. T., Jan. 28, 1859.

THE TIMES BUILDINGS.

The best place in the United States to construct a fine building was the spot in front of the Park where the building now stands of the *New-York Times*. It is surrounded by streets on all sides, it makes a small block by itself, it fronts on the City Hall Park, and is flooded with light from all quarters, from the rising to the setting sun. The best place in this central sp

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A MIDDLE-AGED woman as cook, washer, and ironer. Thoroughly understands her business. Is a person who appreciates, and is worthy a good home. Furnishes the best of reference for capability and good moral excellence. Moderate wages. Can be seen in the basement of No. 255 8th-av., near 26th-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOman, a situation to cook; has no objection to assist in the washing and ironing; is a first-rate baker of bread, biscuit and pies; understands making all kinds of cakes. Can be seen for two days, or the week, if not engaged, at No. 91 East 16th-st., between 1st-av. and Livingston-place.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A SCOTCH WOman, who is highly recommended as cook, washer and ironer, makes good bread, and plain pastry; also a neat Protestant girl from the north of Ireland, desires a place as good plain cook and excellent washer and ironer; will make herself generally useful. Apply at No. 378 8th-av., upstairs. No objection to the country.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG GIRL, A SITUATION to cook, wash and iron in a small, genteel family; she is a good cook, also a first-rate washer and ironer, a good bread and pastry baker; is fully competent for the place. The best of City references given. Call at No. 226 West 25th-st., top floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOMAN to cook, wash and iron, in a small, private family, or to do chamber work or housework; has the best City references from her last place. Apply at No. 211 26th-st., between 8th and 9th avs., second floor, back room, for two days.

WANTED—SITUATIONS, BY TWO RESPECTable girls, one as good plain cook and first-rate washer and ironer, and the other as chambermaid and waitress, or assist in the washing and ironing; both have the best of City reference. Call at No. 112 Ludlow-st., between Delancey and Rivington.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A GOOD COOK IN a private family, who understands baking and pastry; has no objection to assist in the washing of a small family; no objection to the country; good reference given; call at No. 363 Prince-st., corner of Thompson-st., Room No. 8.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG, RESpectable woman as cook in a private family; understands all kinds of cooking; can give the best City references. Apply from 8 o'clock to 6 at No 1 Christopher-st., opposite 6th-av., close to Jefferson Market, for two days, 1st floor, front room.

WANTED—BY TWO MOST TRUSTWORTHY girls, situations; one as chambermaid in a private family; the other as laundress in a hotel or boarding-house; they have excellent references, thoroughly competent, and civil and obliging in manner. Apply, this day, at No. 414 Broadway, up stairs.

WANTED—A HOUSEKEEPER'S SITUATION, BY a middle-aged American lady, or would assist in a boarding-house and attend to marketing, or take care of an invalid; no objection to the country; undoubted reference given and required. Inquire at No. 219 West 16th-st., New-York.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOman, a situation as cook, such as pastry, soups, poultry and game, baking puddings and different branches; one who can give the best of City references from her last employer. Call at No. 214 East 20th-st., back room, first floor, second house from 1st-av., for two days.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG AMERICAN WOMAN, a situation as chambermaid and seamstress, or waitress, in a small private family. Good City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 1,008 Broadway, between 26th and 27th sts.

WANTED—BY A MIDDLE-AGED WOMAN, A situation in some pastor's family; is capable of doing any kind of sewing work, or attending to children or chambers; would like to go South; American, French or Spanish; call at No. 289 Bowery, top floor, vest maker.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A PERFECT GERman cook, in a first-class private family; understands French and American cooking, also fine pastries and jellies, all kinds of cakes, &c.; the best of City reference. Address W. M., Box No. 111 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS SEAMSTRESS, BY an industrious and capable girl who has lived four years in the place where she now is, and can come well recommended. Can be seen at the house of her present employer, No. 263 West 21st-st.

WANTED—BY A NEAT GIRL, A SITUATION; is a good washer and ironer; can do plain cooking; make bread and biscuit, and do kitchen or housework; she is recommended; has no objection to chamberwork. Call at No. 302 8th-av., near 26th st.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, A SITUATION to cook, wash and iron; she is a first-rate washer and ironer, and a good plain cook; she has good City reference from her last place. Can be seen until suited at 226 West 26th-st., near 8th-av., first floor, back room.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN A situation as cook and to assist in the washing and ironing; is a good baker. Has good City reference. No objection to go a small distance in the country. Apply at No. 99 3d av.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG WOman, who is an excellent dressmaker and seamstress, employment as above in a first-class family; would assist in housekeeping if required. Good references. Can be seen at No. 77 West 18th-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOman a situation as cook; one who understands her business perfectly, and baking and dairying, and has the best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 73 West 20th-st., near 6th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant young woman, as plain cook, washing and ironing; is a good bread and pastry cook; good reference given. Can be seen for two days, at No. 9 Monroe-st., in the rear, second floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WIDOW, as wet nurse, with a fresh breast of milk. References given. Address for two days, M. S., No. 189 7th-av., cor. of 23d-st., New-York.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOMAN as waitress. Can give satisfactory recommendations from her last employers. Call at No. 1 Union-court, corner 12th-st. and University-place.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG PROtestant woman as nurse or chambermaid and waitress; understands her business well, and has good City references. Apply No. 74 West 18th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS CHAMBERMAID, by a Protestant woman; no objection to fine washing; has excellent City reference. Can be seen two days, at No. 127 15th-st., near 7th-av.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL, A SITUation as cook, washer and ironer; would do general housework in a small private family. Call at No. 91 West 25th-st., in the store, for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT Scotch girl to take care of children; is willing to do light work in a small family. Apply at No. 54 Ridge-st., near Delancey-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A MIDDLE-AGED American lady as housekeeper, or to take charge of a widower's family. Call at No. 211 West 13th-st.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT PERSON, A SITUation as monthly nurse. References can be obtained at No. 54 West 36th-st., or at No. 34 Clinton-place.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, A situation as good plain cook, washer and ironer. Call at 33 Union-court, in University-place, for two days.

WANTED—SITUATIONS.—GOOD FRENCH AND German and every other kind of servants, male and female, can always be had at Nos. 13 and 14 Bible House, 8th-st., between 3d and 4th avs. A very superior German cook can be seen at the office on Monday and Tuesday.

A MIDDLE-AGED ENGLISH LADY WISHES a situation as companion or attendant on an elderly or invalid lady, as seamstress, or would take charge of a widower's family. Can have the best of City reference. The country preferred. Address SARAH, Box No. 138 *Times* Office, for two days.

MALES.

WANTED—A GARDENER'S SITUATION, BY A young married man, (a Scotchman,) who understands his business thoroughly in all its branches. Can furnish the best of testimonials as to capability, sobriety, &c. Apply for three days personally or by letter, to WILVAIN & YOUNG, Seedsmen, No. 9 John-st., or to ANDREW REID, Florist, No. 807 Broadway.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN AND groom, by a single man who thoroughly understands his business, has lived in one place two years and can give the best of City reference. Country place preferred. Address O. H. CASE, No. 251 Pearl-st., for three days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A THOROUGH, practical farmer, a Scotchman; is a married man; has had many years' experience in this country; can give satisfactory references, or would take a farm on shares. Address FARMER, or apply at Smith's seed store, No. 64 White-st., New-York.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN AND groom, by a highly respectable young man, (a Protestant;) he understands the care, treatment and management of horses in every respect, having been brought up to the business. Has the best references. Call or address M. D., No. 75 West 19th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS FARMER, BY A young married man; has no incumbrance. Is a first-class farmer, and can produce satisfactory references. For information and particulars, inquire at the Jersey Hotel, No. 71 Cortlandt-st., for PHILLIPS.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN, BY one who understands his business perfectly; can be highly recommended by his last employer. Can be seen for two days at No. 62 University-place, in the furniture store, from 10 A. M. to 4 P. M.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WAITER, BY A young man in a private family. Can produce the best of City references from his last employers. Address L. B., Box No. 167 *Times* Office, or No. 4 Horatio-st., until engaged.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG MAN, a situation as waiter in a private family, or a private boarding-house, or would be willing to wait on an invalid. The best of City reference can be given. Call or address at No. 309 Broadway, or No. 2 Second-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER; HAS had sixteen years' practical experience; grapes, in and out doors; Spur & Longrod's system green-houses, vegetables, &c. First-class testimonials. Address J. W., No. 15 John-st., or Box No. 147 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, STRICTLY TEMperate in habits, and having a good English education, a situation as private secretary, or clerk in any suitable business. Address, stating terms and particulars, J. H. BURDICK, Brewster's Station, New-York.

WANTED—BY A SOBER, RELIABLE MAN, WITH best of City references, a situation as janitor or light porter; is willing to devote his whole time to the interest of his employer. Address EARNEST, Box No. 142 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WAITER IN A private family. Has long City reference from his last place. Can be seen for two days, at No. 64 University-place, near 13th-st.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT MAN, A SITUAtion as coachman; has good recommendations from his last place. Address J. M., Box No. 130 *Times* Office.

TO LAWYERS.—A YOUNG ATTORNEY, WITH 18 months' City practice, wishes a situation as managing clerk. Best of references. Address PEARL, Box No. 168 *Times* Office.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

MALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG MAN as gardener, one who thoroughly understands his business in all its branches; the care and management of a green-house, grapery, ornamental, &c.; is a good propagator of plants; also, the care and management of a farm and cattle; no single-handed place accepted. The best of recommendations can be produced from his last employer. Address A. M., Box No. 334 *Times* Office, for three days.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY A RESPECTABLE Englishman and his wife, Protestants, no incumbrance; the man as coachman and gardener; his wife as competent seamstress and nurse, or chambermaid and laundress; they are fully competent, and will be found an acquisition to any family requiring their services; country preferred. Apply at No. 292 4th-av., near 22d-st., for three days.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN BY A Protestant man, who fully understands his business; the best of City reference given. Call at, or address, E. E., No. 826 Broadway, for three days.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN AND groom, by a Protestant young man; he thoroughly understands his business. Address W. M., No. 125 4th-av.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—A MIDDLE-AGED AMERICAN WOman, to take the charge of two small children and make herself agreeable and useful in a private family; must be an active and healthy woman—one who can give good reference as to character and qualifications. Address J. B. C., Box No. 145 *Times* Office.

TO TRACK-LAYERS.—WANTED, A FEW experienced men to go to the Isthmus of Panama. None need apply unless they can furnish good City recommendations, at the office of the Panama Railroad Company, No. 88 Wall-st.

WANTED—GOOD SHIRT AND DRAWER CUTters, operators on Singer's sewing machines, hands to make shirts and drawers, and a boy. by JOHN DAVIS & SON, No. 55 Warren-st. Shirt finisher wanted and hands to work in store.

WANTED—IN A SMALL PRIVATE FAMILY, AN English or German girl as cook, washer and ironer. She must perfectly understand her business, and come well recommended. Apply at No. 166 Washington-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—A MAN TO WORK ON A FARM: Protestant preferred; one accustomed to the care of horses and cows, capable of taking charge of a vegetable garden, and willing to work, may address H., Box No. 457 Post-office.

WANTED—A FARMER AND HIS WIFE, WITH out children; he must understand his business and be a thorough worker. Address Box No. 494 Post-office, with references.

WANTED—IN A LAW OFFICE, A GOOD, HONest boy. Salary, first year, $50. Address Box No. 4,587 Post-Office, in hand-writing of applicant, with references.

WANTED—GOOD HANDS ON ILLUSION GOODS, laces and embroideries. To those who suit steady employment will be given. Apply at MILLER & GRANT'S, No. 703 Broadway.

WANTED—A BOY IN AN OFFICE DOWN TOWN to run errands; one who writes a good hand and resides with his parents. Address, in hand-writing of applicant, K, Box No. 4,512, New-York Post-office.

WANTED—A FEW FIRST-CLASS COACH BODY MAKERS, to work at Bridgeport, Conn. Apply at WOOD, BROTHERS, No. 410 Broadway, New-York.

WANTED—A NURSE AND CHAMBERMAID, IN a small family; English or Scotch preferred. Apply at No. 197 Washington-st., Brooklyn.

TO PRINTERS.—TWO GOOD JOB COMPOSItors wanted immediately. Liberal pay and constant employment will be given to the right sort of men. Three good boys wanted to learn the trade.
ISAAC C. OLIVER, No. 32 Beekman-st.

TO LAWYERS.—A COMPETENT CLERK WISHES to procure a situation. References excellent. Address BRIEF, Box No. 116 *Times* Office.

AGENT WANTED—TO SELL A. BROWER'S Patent Water proof Composition for boots, shoes, and leather of all kinds; warranted to make them perfectly impervious to water by a single application; at the same time it softens and prevents cracking; can make from $2 to $5 per day. Apply to A. BROWER & CO., No. 4 Reade-st., between Broadway and Centre.

AGENTS, ATTENTION!—IF YOU WANT TO make money, address JNO. F. NEVILLE Box No. 2,393 Post-Office, General Agent for Sage & Son's Railroad Map.

INSTRUCTION

RUTGERS FEMALE INSTITUTE,
Nos. 262, 264 and 266 Madison-st.

The 80th term opens March 14. Pupils received into the family of the Principal. The Institute stages convey pupils residing in distant sections of the City, to and from school.
HENRY M. PIERCE, A. M., Principal.
JOHN M. KREBS, D. D., President.

AMERICAN SCHOOL INSTITUTE—NO. 346 BROADWAY.—Schools and families supplied with competent teachers, and parents with school circulars. The following teachers wanted: a lady to teach music, English, drawing, and painting, and French, salary $300 to $350, and board; a preceptress for North Carolina, salary liberal; a governess for Brooklyn, to teach music, French, &c.; also, a gent to teach classics, Hebrew and German, and mathematics. Other teachers wanted.
SMITH, WOODMAN & CO.

WALNUT HILL SCHOOL, GENEVA, N. Y.—The long term of the Rev. Dr. REED'S Boarding School for Boys has just opened. Terms $250 a year. Circulars sent on application.
REFERENCES—Bishop POTTER, No. 33 West 24th-st.
ALEX. W. BRADFORD, Esq., No. 6 Wall-st.
EDWIN CLARK, Esq., No. 4 Fletcher-st.
GENEVA, Feb. 1, 1859.

ACADEMY OF LANGUAGES—NO. 939 BROADWAY—F. MARTINELLI, PRINCIPAL.—Instruction given in French, German, Spanish, Italian, Latin, Greek, Hebrew and English. Classes are formed day and evening. Terms in classes, $10 per quarter. For circulars, apply as above, to F. MARTINELLI.

CLASSICAL AND ENGLISH SCHOOL.—No. 20 East 31st-st., James Weir Mason. New term begins February 7th, but pupils received at any time. Personal instruction by the Principal and thorough drilling in the English branches. Circulars and further information at CARTER'S bookstore, or at the School.

L. A. BENJAMIN'S MUSIC ROOMS ARE now open for new pupils every day and evening, at No. 288 Bowery; also, at No. 10 Abingdon-square, every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY. Instruction given on the Piano and Melodeon, Violin, Flute, Guitar, Voice, &c.; $10 for 24 lessons. Wanted, a Teacher and Tuner.

BOOK-KEEPING $10, OR LESS THAN HALF PRICE.—Mr. DOLBEAR, No. 639 Broadway, has two private desks vacant, which may be secured by new pupils this afternoon and evening, at only $.0 for a full practical course in double-entry book keeping. Regular terms $25.

MOUNT WASHINGTON COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE, No. 218 4th-st., accessible from every part of the City by railroad and stages, opens on MONDAY, Feb. 7, the third term of its six-month academic year.
CLARKE & FANNING, Principals.

MRS. HOWLAND AND DAUGHTER'S French and English Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, No. 22 East 35th-st. A limited number of pupils received. For particulars, apply at the School or by letter to the Principal.

B. A. SMITH'S SCHOOL FOR BOYS—Lexington-av., between 36th and 37th sts. Terms moderate.

TEACHERS.

A CANADIAN LADY—QUALIFIED TO TEACH the English branches, having had four years' experience in teaching, in Canada, and subsequently the advantage of a year and a half at the Normal School, Albany, is desirous of obtaining a situation, either as governess in a private family, or teacher in a school. Would prefer the latter. No objection to any part of the Union. References unquestionable. Address C. D., New-York Post-office, Box No. 739.

AN EXPERIENCED TEACHER OF MATHematics, book-keeping, elocution, natural philosophy, as well as of the Latin, Greek, French, Spanish and Oriman languages, would offer his services, one or more hours daily, on very moderate terms. Address KOSMOS, Box No. 116 *Times* Office.

IMPORTANT TO OFFICERS AND TRUSTEES of Public Schools, wishing to engage teachers. The American School Institute, of No. 346 Broadway, New-York, and No. 136 South 3d-st., Philadelphia, offers its service in selecting teachers free of all charge.
SMITH, WOODMAN & CO.

WANTED.—A YOUNG MAN OF GOOD MORAL character, who has had experience in teaching, wishes to obtain a situation as instructor. Would like to go into a private family. Address Box No. 7, Potistown, Montgomery Co., Penn.

A YOUNG GERMAN, GRADUATED AT THE University of Berlin, wants an occupation as a teacher in all the natural sciences, Zoology and Microscopy included. The best references can be given. Address Box No. 210 *Times* Office, New-York.

WANTED—IMMEDIATELY, TWO LADIES, ONE to teach music, painting and drawing; the other French and English. Inquire for PRINCIPAL, Everil's Hotel, Park-row, from 8 A. M. to 1 P. M., till Saturday.

FURNITURE.

IRON BEDSTEADS,
IRON HAT RACKS,
IRON STORE STOOLS.
Stools put up in stores free of charge. Circulars sent on request. Liberal terms to the trade.
JAMES SCOTT,
No. 167 Centre, corner Canal-st.

ENAMELED CHAMBER FURNITURE, In all colors, of superior and warranted manufacture, finished in landscape, fresco, fruit and flowers, at H. F. FARRINGTON'S, No. 368 Canal-st., opposite Wooster. Established 1848.

ENAMELED CHAMBER SUITES OF FURNITURE, in all colors and styles, wholesale or retail. At prices from $25 and upwards.
WARREN WARD, No. 207 Canal-st., (old No. 53,) Four doors east of Broadway, New-York.

FURNITURE BOUGHT FOR READY MONEY.—A fair value given in ready money for Furniture, Carpets, Books, &c., &c., at No. 123 6th-av. between 9th and 10th-sts.

FARMS WANTED.

FARM WANTED—OF TWENTY TO FIFTY acres, from 30 to 100 miles north of New-York City, with good buildings, healthy location, and near Friends' Meeting; price $3,000 to $5,000. Address FARM, Box No. 3,872 Post-Office, New-York City.

WANTED TO PURCHASE, FOR CASH, A small farm of 10 to 20 acres, house and barn, 40 to 20 miles from New-York, on Railroad route and near Depôt. Price $3,000 to $4,000. Apply or address L. G. RANDALL, No. 151 South-st., New-York.

FOR SALE.

RESIDENCE ON THE HUDSON RIVER FOR SALE—Situated about 30 miles from New-York, and ½ of a mile from a depôt on the Hudson River Railroad. There are six acres of land, with new house and out-buildings complete; house supplied with water and gas; great variety of fruit and shade trees. Possession immediately. A large portion of the purchase money can remain on bond and mortgage. Apply to GEORGE JONES, office of the *Times*.

FOR SALE—THE FIRST-CLASS DWELLING house No. 58 St. Mark's-place, replete with every convenience and in perfect order; house 25 feet front by nearly 60 feet deep; lot 25x98 feet; the house is beautifully papered throughout, and parlors frescoed by one of the best artists in the City. gymnazium in the attic. Price $16,000, including all the carpets, oil-cloths and gas-fixtures. Terms to accommodate. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 3 Pine-st.

FOR SALE CHEAP,
One hundred and twenty acres near Hart's Corner, Westchester County, and 3½ miles from Dobb's Ferry. The land fronts the road for half a mile both sides, views very fine, healthy location, schools and churches near; buildings consist of a good house, newly painted, barn, carriage-house and stables, all new; this place is worthy of immediate attention. If not sold before the middle of March it will be rented. Apply to WM. E. HASKINS, on the premises, or VAN WINKLE & WINANS, Auctioneers, No. 41 Pine-st.

HOUSES! LANDS! MONEY!
Houses for sale and to let; lands in lots, plots, acres and farms, in and near one of the most healthy villages in the State; very desirable property. Lots from ¼ to 1, 2, 3, 5, 10 or 20 acres; residences from $500 to $8,000; a farm of 114 acres one of the best in the County of Westchester; from $4,000 to $6,000 wanted on mortgage on unexceptionable security. Call at the office of B. G. MEGIE, No. 105 Nassau-st., this day, from 9½ to 4 P. M., or at J. STEVENS, Land office, Mount Vernon, soon.

EXECUTORS' SALE OF REAL ESTATE AND LEASEHOLD PROPERTY.—To be sold by ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer, at the Merchants' Exchange, on the 18th day of February next, at 12 o'clock, noon. The two lots, with the frame houses, known as Nos. 236 and 238 Henry-st.; also, the three-story brick house and lot No. 150 Baxter-s., near Grand-st.; also, the unexpired term of lease from Trinity Church of twenty years from May next, of the two lots and buildings corner of Clarke and Dominick sts., being fifty feet on Clarke-st and seventy-five on Dominick-st., premises known as Nos. 21, 23, and 23½ Clarke-st., and No. 3 Dominick-st. For particulars, apply to S. B. HUTCHINGS, No. 36 John-st., or A. S. JONES, No. 35 Nassau-st., Executors.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—ONE HOUSE AND lot No. 69 West 22d st., near 6th-av.
Six houses and lots in 39th-st., between 2d and 3d avs. One brown stone house, 227 Union-st., South Brooklyn. These houses have all the modern improvements.
Lease of store No. 12 Spruce-st., New-York.
One lot on 9th-av., near Central Park.
Nine lots on 134th and 135th sts., near 5th-av.
One house and lot No. 40 South 7th-st., Williamsburg.
Apply to JOSEPH H. ASH, or ASH & NICHOLLS, No. 183 William-st., corner of Spruce.

FOR SALE OR TO LET, OR EXCHANGE for City property, in Bloomfield, N. J., five minutes' walk from railroad depôt, ten acres fronting the centre public common, in rear, on Morris Canal, a new commodious house, surrounded by deep tin-roofed piazza, gas house of concrete, barn, outhouses, &c. Also, two tenant houses; also, building lots fronting on common, $250 each. Above property will be sold at a low figure, and five-sixth remain on bond and mortgage. Immediate possession. Apply in Bloomfield to R. L. COOKE, in New-York to A. K. FOSTER, No. 111 Wall-st.

FOR SALE—FOUR LOTS OF GROUND, EACH 25 x100, on 121st st., between 3d and 4th avs.
Four lots of ground, each 25x100, on 116th-st., between 4th and 5th avs.
Four lots of ground, each 25x100, on 115th-st., between 2d and 3d avs.
One gore corner, 4th-av. and 120th-st. 51x145.
Four lots, each 25x140, on Clifton-av., Staten Island.
Three houses on 33d-st., between 7th and 8th avs., 3-story brick fronts, 20 feet by 50 feet. Apply to
A. R. BRANDON, No. 105 Wall-st.

TO MECHANICS, &C.—THE SUBSCRIBER offers for sale to mechanics and others of small means several three-story brick dwellings in Van Brunt-st., near the Atlantic Docks, Brooklyn; also, several dwellings in Williamsburg, at from $1,500 to $2,500 each. They are in complete order, and will be sold very low to close an estate. Parties wishing to purchase can pay a small amount down, and the balance in small sums from time to time, to suit their convenience. Apply to C. K. KILLOGG, Executor, No. 90 Beaver-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—A VERY DESIRABLE FIRST-CLASS house and lot, in 32d-st., near 6th-av. House 25x60, four stories, brown stone, built in best manner, with all modern improvements. Lot, 25x99; has been occupied but little over a year, and sold as the advertiser intends moving into the country, and offers a rare chance for a person wishing a house in the best part of the City. The carpets and mirrors will be sold with the house, if desired. For particulars, and in order to examine the house, address Box No. 1,798 Post-Office.

HOUSE FOR SALE.—THE SUPERIOR FULL-size four-story brown-stone high-stoop house, No. 120 West 44th-st., near Broadway. Also, two three story brick houses, high stoops, 16 feet by 50 feet, Nos. 165 and 167 West 37th-st., north side, between 7th and 8th avs. Also, four three-story high-stoop brick houses 20 feet by 40 feet, Nos. 137, 139, 141 and 143 East 30th-st. These houses are well built and in perfect order and will be sold low and on terms to suit. Inquire of P. B. AMORY, No. 141 East 30th-st., or No. 286 Pearl-st.

FOR SALE—A DESIRABLE FARM OF SIXTY acres, in Beechertown, Hampshire County, Mass., 12 miles from Springfield, and 2 miles from the Amherst and Belchertown Railroad Depôt; said farm is all cleared except about 6 acres of woodland; it has a large fruit orchard, with a new house and out-buildings. Also, a lot of 45 acres 8 miles from Springfield and 9 from the above farm, will be sold cheap for cash, or in exchange for City property. Inquire of E. B. SIMMS, No. 94 Clinton-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—THE TWO BRICK HOUSES NOS. 86 and 88 Bonk-st.; price $5,000; No. 117 Thompson-st., a large 2-story brick house, all modern improvements; price $10,500. Also, in Brooklyn, a snug 3-story brick house in Sackett-st., near Court, $4,000; No. 209 Jay-st., a No. 1 frame dwelling with tea room, to accommodate two families, $5,250. No. 132 Vanderbilt-av., dwelling 22x36 feet, $4,000. For terms, &c., apply to GEORGE BUSSEY, No. 50 William-st., basement.

EDWARD H. LUDLOW, Auctioneer.
E. H. LUDLOW WILL SELL ON FRIDAY, Feb. 11, at the Merchants' Exchange, in the City of New-York, at 12 o'clock, that very desirable and elegant house and lot No. 83 East 23th-st., near Lexington-av.; house 25 by about 48 feet deep, high stoop, three story and basement, plate glass in windows, stained glass entering third room, mahogany doors; baths, wash-tubs and other modern improvements. Location unsurpassed.

FOR SALE—THE VALUABLE HOUSE AND LOT No. 124 10th-av., near 18th-st. The house is four stories high, 52 feet deep, with a rear extension of 48 feet, making the first floor 100 feet deep, which is occupied as a feed store, and doing a good business of fifteen years' duration. The second and good will of the business will be sold with the property, if requested. For further particulars, inquire of ALLEN & MOORE, on the premises.

$5,600—FOR SALE THE SNUG TWO-story and attic brick dwelling-house, with a high-basement, marble mantels, Croton, range and gas—house 20x40, lot 20x70—No. 696 Greenwich-st., near Amos-st.; 70 per cent. can remain on bond and mortgage. Apply at the North River Insurance Company, No. 202 Greenwich-st., and after 6 P. M. at No. 9 Cornelia-st.

THROG'S NECK PROPERTY FOR SALE.—120 acres of land beautifully situated on Long Island Sound, and only 13 miles from the City Hall. It is capable of being divided into two or three places, all having large water fronts and fine views; will be sold cheap and on liberal terms, or exchanged for City property. Apply to O. C. FERRIS, No. 20 John-st.

FOR SALE—FOUR-STORY, HIGH STOOP, STONE front, full 25 feet front, 55 feet deep, first-class dwelling-house, between 6th-av. and Broadway, above 34th-st. Price $14,000. Furniture can be had, and possession, if wanted. Apply to A. C. LOOMIS, No. 1,128 Broadway near 34th-st. Also, to let, a large brick building for a shop or factory.

FOR SALE,—A VERY DESIRABLE THREE-story house, No. 363d st., one door from 2d-av., containing all the modern improvements, brick furnace in cellar, Croton water and gas throughout, also a laundry, &c., &c. Would sell all or part of the furniture if required. Terms easy. Apply to J. HENRY ANDERSON, No. 103 Bowery.

FOR SALE—LOTS ON THIRTY-SEVENTH-ST., between Madison and 4th-avs., on 38th-st., near 5th-av., on 41st-st., near 4th-av., near 49th-st.; on 53d-st., near 5th-av.; on 54th-st., rear 5th-av.; on 5th-av. and 56th-st.; on 5th-av. and 58th and 59th sts.
SAMUEL EDDY, No. 51 Liberty-st.

FOR SALE—THE THREE-STORY BRICK DWELling on the south-east corner of Pacific and Nevins sts., Brooklyn, pleasantly located, well built and finished in modern style, with gas-fixtures throughout. Will be sold on easy terms. Apply at the office of Lenox Fire Ins. Co., No. 54 Wall-st.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—A LARGE MANUfacturing building, with a strong light on all sides, nearly 50x100 feet, five stories high; with it is connected a twenty five-horse engine, tubular boiler and shafting; No. 67 Crosby-st., from the first of May next. Address, by note, J. B. CORLIES, No. 21 West 26th-st.

FOR SALE IN BROOKLYN—A NEW THREE-story basement and sub-cellar frame house, built in the very best manner with all the modern improvements, situated corner of 4th-av. and Bean-st.; location unsurpassed; price $3,800; $2,200 can remain on bond and mortgage. Apply to JOHN H. BUTCHER, No. 252 Water-st., New-York.

FOR SALE ON A LEASED LOT—THE three-story high basement brick house, No. 118 1st-st., with tea room in the rear; hot and cold water, baths, gas, &c. Lot is 20x105 feet. Four years of the present lease is yet unexpired, and has two renewals of 21 years each. Terms easy. Apply on the premises.

LEONARD-STREET, NEAR BROADWAY.—For sale, the desirable property No. 45 Leonard-st., on the second block west of Broadway. Lot 25x100. For further particulars, apply to JAMES PRICE, No. 200 Hudson-st.

FOR SALE—A LARGE AND COMMODIOUS high stoop house, located on the south side of 14th-st., between 6th and 7th avs. The house is finely situated, and contains the modern improvements. For terms apply to THOS. MACFARLAN & SONS, No. 180 10th-st.

FOR SALE IN SECOND-AVENUE, THE house and lot No. 301 East 19th-st., lot 25x75, house four-story 28x42, well built and in perfect order. For particulars inquire on the premises or of C. WOOSTER, No. 15 Wall-st., from 10 to 11.

NOTICE TO CAPITALISTS.—FOR SALE—Several first-class houses, in good locations; will be sold cheap for cash. Also one country residence. Apply to JAS. M. COBURN, No. 122 West 34th-st., or to ROBT. H. COBURN, No. 164 West 26th-st.

TO MANUFACTURERS, &C.—FOR SALE OR TO LET—Near the Atlantic Docks, Brooklyn, a brick building, 100 feet square, and a first-class engine, with an abundance of water. Will be sold low to close an estate. Apply to E. R. KELLOGG, Executor, No. 90 Beaver-st., New-York.

FOR SALE.—THE STOCK AND FIXTURES OF a coal yard, with four years' lease from the 1st of May next. Terms cash. Apply at No. 322 Cherry-st. Possession given immediately, if required, as the owner is going out West.

FOR SALE—THE FOUR STORY STONE FRONT high stoop House, No. 45 West 24th-st., between 5th and 6th avs. and near Madison-square, has all modern conveniences and is in perfect order. Price $14,500. Apply on the premises or at No. 70 Pine-st.

FOR SALE.

VALUABLE FARM FOR SALE AT AUCTION.—The heirs of the late Anna Chadeayne will sell at auction, on the premises, WEDNESDAY, March 9, at 1 o'clock P. M., the farm lately occupied by deceased, and well known as the Stephen Conklin property, situated in the town of New-Castle, 33 miles from New-York, 2½ miles northeast of the village of Sing Sing, 3½ miles west of the Harlem Railroad, and 2½ miles from Croton Lake. Said farm contains about 100 acres of highly cultivated land, 75 of which is ridge meadow, 10 of beautiful timber, and the remainder in orchard, at a good bearing age. There are on the premises a large and commodious house, barn, cow-house, wagon and carriage-houses, and all other necessary buildings; also, a never-failing well of excellent water at the door, offering altogether the greatest inducements to those wishing a good farm and splendid country residence.
For reference, inquire of WILLIAMS, STEVENS & WILLIAMS, Broadway; NELSON J. WATERBURY, General Post-office, New-York; BARNARD RICE, Clinton Market, New-York; STEPHEN C. CHADEAYNE, No. 11 Cornelia-st.; CHADEAYNE & BROTHER, Yonkers; S. C. SUTTON, Bedford; DAVID CHADEAYNE, on the premises.

FOR SALE, IN NEWARK, N. J., A VERY large, pleasant and convenient, three-story, double, brick dwelling, situated at the corner of Chestnut and Orchard sts., facing on Chestnut, containing nineteen well-finished rooms, as follows: On ground floor, a large parlor, tea-room, dining and kitchen, with one in basement, and a fine, airy, cement cellar; on second floor, four bedrooms and two hall rooms; on third floor, eight nicely-finished rooms. Marble mantels on first and second floors, and gas and water fixtures throughout the house. The house is one of the most desirable locations in the City, being near the South Park, and convenient to the Chestnut st. depôt. For further particulars, apply at the house any day from 2 to 5 o'clock P. M.

BROOKLYN HOUSES FOR SALE CHEAP.—The following property, well located, is offered for sale on reasonable terms:
No. 138 Livingston-st., opposite Gallatin-place, $5,000.
No. 176 Livington st., double frame, $5,000.
No. 196 Adams-st., with extra lot.
Nos. 78 and 90 1st-place, brown-stone, with stable.
Two houses on Remsen and Pierrepont sts.
Two houses on Henry-st., $9,000 and $11,000.
No. 188 Schermerhorn-st., 2-story and basement, $2,850.
No. 118 Bergen-st., 3-story and basement, brick, $3,750.
Nos. 390 and 402 Pacific-st. brick and stone.
Several small houses in different parts of the city.
Also, desirable lots at bargains. Apply to A. B. DAVENPORT, No. 4 Montague st., near Court, Brooklyn.

FOR SALE, TO LET, OR EXCHANGE, IN Brooklyn, building No. 103 East Warren-st., (title perfect,) suitable for manufacturing shop, storage, machinery, or any heavy work; new and substantial walls, three story, 26 by 42 feet, brick building, finished with one large room, covering the entire of each floor; lot 25 by 100 feet; about three-quarters of a mile from Atlantic-av. Ferry, and 3 to 5 minutes' walk from Court-st. City Railroad cars, either by Fulton or Hamilton-av. Ferries. Apply to J. DAVENPORT, corner Fulton-av. and Oxford-st., Brooklyn.

FOR SALE—THE NEW FIRST-CLASS THREE-story attic and sub-cellar (medium size) brown stone front house No. 132 Canton-st., built by Messrs. Porter & Brothers in the very best manner, completer with all the modern improvements, a splendid view from top of New-York Bay, genteelly located a few steps from the Fulton-av. Railroad cars, 1¼ miles from the Fulton or Wall-st. Ferries; title perfect and terms easy; price $8,500. Apply to J. DAVENPORT, corner of Fulton-av. and Oxford-st.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR CITY PROPERTY—A country seat of 26 acres, in the town of Rye on Long Island Sound, about 20 miles from New-York and 1¾ miles from Mamaroneck Depôt. The land is all in a high state of cultivation. The house is large, new and convenient one, about 50 feet square, commanding a fine view of the Sound. For further particulars apply to EDWARD WOOD, No. 180 Fulton-st., or L. M. HOFFMAN, Jr., 27 Pearl-st.

WESTCHESTER COUNTY.—A FARM OF 150 acres for sale or exchange. It is under good cultivation, with good substantial buildings, a young apple orchard in bearing, and other fruit plenty and good; it is well wooded and watered, and no waste land; well adapted to grazing or dairying, and convenient to two depôts and water conveyance. Apply to ALEX. OSTRANDER, No. 29 William-st., (basement)

FOR SALE—UNTIL THE 1ST OF MARCH, WILL not be in market after that date—the brown-stone front house, and lot, No. 30 East 19th-st., between Broadway and 4th-av., first high stoop east of Broadway; lot 92 feet deep, house 22 feet by 60, new and replete with all the modern improvements. The above will be sold at a bargain, and on easy terms. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 3 Metropolitan Bank Building, Pine-st.

FOR SALE—A FINE FARM OF FIFTY-THREE acres, three miles from Port Chester, Westchester County, N. Y., barn, large double house, barn, cow-house, crib, &c., fine view of the water and country, and very healthy; only reason for selling is that the owner owns two farms. Apply to or address S. HOPPER, (on premises.) Harrison Post-Office, N. Y. A written description can be found in store No. 158 8th-av.

FINANCIAL.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.,
BANKERS,
CORNER PINE AND NASSAU STS., NEW-YORK,
ISSUE
CIRCULAR NOTES AND LETTERS OF CREDIT, for travelers, available in all of the principal cities of the world.

DENNISTOUN, WOOD & CO.,
NO. 33 WALL-STREET,
Buy and sell Sterling Exchange, and issue Commercial and Travelers' Credits, available [illegible]

ANNUAL STATEMENT OF THE
MUTUAL BENEFIT LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY,
JANUARY 1, 1859.

OFFICE, NO. 151 MARKET-STREET, NEWARK.
AGENCY, NO. 11 WALL-STREET, NEW-YORK.

Balance, per statement, Jan. 1, 1858		$2,742,335 12
Received for Premiums during the year	$583,886 09	
Received for Interest during the year	170,087 27	
Received for Annuity Bonds during the year	5,000 00	
Total Receipts for 1858	$759,853 36	
Paid claims by Death in 1858	$242,150 00	
Paid Policies surrendered	35,083 31	
Paid Salaries, Taxes, Postage, Exchange, &c.	28,125 68	
Paid Com. to Agents	37,388 84	
Paid Physicians' fees	3,421 53	
Paid Annuity	160 27	
Paid Dividends during the year	154,928 55	$501,258 18—$258,595 18
Net balance, Jan. 1, 1858		$3,001,930 91

ASSETS.

Cash on hand		$67,677 01
Newark City 7 per Cent Bonds		22,000 00
Albany City (N.Y.) 6 per Ct. Bs		23,000 00
Troy City (N.Y.) 6 per Ct. Bds.		25,000 00
Brooklyn City (N.Y.) 6 per Ct. Bs		50,000 00
Annuity Bond of the State of Massachusetts		800 00
Bonds and Mortgages on Real Estate, worth double the amount loaned		1,694,831 18
Premium Notes, drawing 6 per cent interest		1,038,669 38
Real Estate		48,969 27
Loans on Scrip		6,513 92
Premiums, Notes and Cash in course of transmission		22,460 14
Total Assets		$3,001,920 91
Total amount of Dividends paid to date		1,161,527 26
Total amount of Claims by death, paid to date		1,946,499 55

The Directors, having reserved the value of all policies in force, and all obligations against the Company, have, from the surplus, declared a dividend of FORTY PER CENT. on the premiums paid at the table rates to all policies for life in force issued prior to Jan. 1, 1853, without interest, payable in conformity with the present rules of the Company.

The Directors have also ordered the payment of the ELEVENTH DIVIDEND (that declared Jan. 1, 1857) to the members, when their annual premiums become due, during the year 1859.

DIRECTORS AND OFFICERS.

Robt. L. Patterson, Henry McFarlan, And. S. Snelling, Chas. S. Mackrell, H. H. Frothingham, R. H. Green, Lewis C. Grover, Edw. A. Strong, Joel W. Condit, Josiah O. Low, John R. Weeks, Nehemiah Perry.

ROBERT L. PATTERSON, President.
JOEL W. CONDIT, Vice-President.
BENJAMIN C. MILLER, Secretary.
JOSEPH B. JACKSON, M. D., Medical Adviser, Newark.
JAMES STEWART, M. D., Medical Adviser, New-York.
LEWIS C. GROVER, Attorney and Counsel.
JOSEPH P. BRADLEY, Mathematician.
JOSEPH L. & J. P. LORD, Agents, New-York.

FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS, VERMONT CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY.—STATE OF VERMONT, IN CHANCERY, CHITTENDEN COUNTY. —*Laurence Brainerd and George M. Dexter, Surviving Trustees, et als.*, vs. *The Vermont Central Railroad Company, et als.*—Upon hearing in the above-entitled cause, upon bill, answer, depositions and testimony, it is *ordered* that said cause be referred to Charles Russell, of Burlington, as Special Master, and also to George S. Hale, of Boston, Massachusetts, as Special Commissioner, to act in that State, to ascertain and report, severally and respectively, as far as evidence shall be offered for that purpose, who may be at the time of the said hearings before them, as hereinafter provided, the owners respectively of the first mortgage bonds, so called, of the Vermont Central Railroad, mentioned in the bill, the place of residence of such owners, and how much is due to each upon such bonds at the time of such hearings, or upon the interest thereon, and how much will grow due thereon, thereafter, and to report to this Court thereon, the names of said bondholders so presenting their claims and the several amounts thereof respectively.

And it is by said Court hereby further ordered that all owners and holders of said bonds so called, do severally present their said claims upon, and in respect thereto, before said Commissioner or alternate Commissioner aforesaid, at the time and place to be by them respectively appointed, as hereinafter provided, and in default thereof they will be subject to such further order as this Court may make in the premises, in respect to their said unpresented claims being barred, and otherwise.

And it is hereby further ordered, by said Court, that said Master (Russell) will also ascertain and report how much the value of the property, covered by said mortgage has been enhanced, since it came into the hands of, and has been held by, the Trustees under said mortgage, by an appropriation of the earnings of said property, covered by said mortgage, for that purpose; and whether the Trustees under said mortgage have been guilty of waste in respect to said property, and if so, which of said Trustees, and to what extent, and in what respect, and whether before or after the breach of the condition of said mortgage, by the non-payment of interest on said bonds so called.

And it is further ordered that said Master and Commissioner respectively give notice of the time and place of said hearings before them, by causing a notice thereof to be published once in each week for the space of ninety days before such time of hearing, in the following named newspapers, to wit: The Burlington *Weekly Times*, the Vermont *Watchman and State Journal*, printed at Montpelier, Vt.; the Boston *Daily Post*, printed at Boston, in the State of Massachusetts; the *New-York Daily Times*, printed in the City of New-York, and the *United States Gazette*, printed in the city of Philadelphia.

And it is ordered that said cause stand over until the coming in of said reports for further directions therein without prejudice to either party.

And it is ordered, also, that either party may read, on the hearing before said Master and Commissioner, the evidence already on file in said cause, and may adduce such further evidence as may be material to the questions hereby referred.

Done in Court this 13th day of December, A. D. 1858.
MILO L. BENNETT, Chancellor.
GEO. F. EDMUNDS, Solicitor for Orators.

STATE OF VERMONT,
Chittenden County, ss.,
IN CHANCERY.
TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.

Notice is hereby given that in pursuance of the foregoing order of the Court of Chancery, the said CHARLES RUSSELL will attend to the duties in said order assigned to him, at the office of George F. Edmunds, in Burlington, in said County, on the 10th day of May, A. D. 1859, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon; and that said GEO. S. HALE will attend to the duties assigned him by said order, at the office of Henry Rice, in Boston, in the State of Massachusetts, on the 20th day of May, the 30th day of May, and the 10th day of June, A. D. 1859, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon of each of said days, at which times and places all persons interested are hereby notified to attend before us respectively.

CHARLES RUSSELL,
Special Master in Chancery.
GEO. S. HALE,
Special Commissioner.
GEO. F. EDMUNDS, Solicitor for Orators.
Jan. 12. 2f-law3mW

IRVING BANK, NEW-YORK, Feb. 7, 1859.

AT AN ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS OF this Bank, held this day at the Banking house, the following-named persons were duly elected:

JOHN THOMSON, WM. RADFORD, HY. J. HART, V. L. BUXTON, JOHN SHOTWELL, DAVID B. MOSES, ABRAHAM FRAZER, JOHN ROMER, WALTER W. CONCKLIN, HERMAN H. BRUNJES, ISAAC ODELL.

And for Inspectors of the next election:
A. S. HOPE, B. J. HART and JOHN B. HOBBY.
At a subsequent meeting of the Board JOHN THOMSON was unanimously reelected President.
DANL. V. H. BERTHOLF, Cashier.

FIRST-CLASS INVESTMENTS FOR SALE. —Camden and Amboy Railroad, and Delaware and Raritan Canal Joint Six per Cent. Bonds; Troy City Bonds; Cleveland City Bonds; Gas-Light Stocks; Buffalo City Water Bonds; Oswego & Syracuse Railroad Stock JOHN B. MURRAY & CO., No. 40 Wall-st., N. Y. City.

BONDS AND MORTGAGES.—An Insurance Company wishes to invest $50,000 cash. Will take a mortgage from $5,000 to $15,000 on City property. No brokerage allowed. Address Box No. 3,313 Post-Office.

NORTHWESTERN (OSWEGO) FIRE IN-SURANCE STOCK FOR SALE.—Semi-annual Dividend of Ten per Cent. just declared.
JOHN B. MURRAY & CO., 40 Wall-st., New-York.

$10.000 TO LOAN ON BOND AND MORT-GAGE on improved property, in New-York or Brooklyn, in one or several sums. Apply to E. MARTINDALE, No. 167 Broadway, 3d story.

$1.500 TO LOAN ON BOND AND MORT-GAGE, for a term of years. Apply to ROBERT E. BABB, No. 167 Broadway.

DUBUQUE CITY SCRIP PURCHASED BY
MORSE & COMPANY,
No. 41 William-st.

INSURANCE.

METROPOLITAN
FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.
NO. 108 BROADWAY,
CORNER OF PINE-ST., NEW-YORK.

CASH CAPITAL.....$300,000.

This Company, having a cash capital exceeded by those of only three other City Companies, continues to insure all kinds of Personal property, Buildings, Ships in port, and their Cargoes, on terms as low as are consistent with the security of the insurers and the insured.

DIRECTORS.

JAMES LORIMER GRAHAM, President.

JOSEPH B. VARNUM, LEONARD APPLEBY, FREDERICK H. WALCOTT, WM. K. STRONG, MOSES TAYLOR, JAMES O. SHELDON, DANIEL PARISH, GUSTAVUS A. CONOVER, MARTIN BATES, JR., DUDLEY B. FULLER, CHARLES L. VOSE, WARREN DELANO, JR. HENRY V. BUTLER, JOSEPH B. VARNUM, JR., JAS. LORIMER GRAHAM, JR., BOWES R. MCILVAINE, GILBERT L. BENCKMAN, JOHN C. HENDERSON, LORRAIN FREEMAN, EDWARD MACOMBER, WATSON E. CASE, CHARLES E. APPLEBY,

SAMUEL B. BRADFORD, JR.
EDWARD A. STANBURY, Secretary.
ROBERT C. RATHBONE, Assistant Secretary.

MATRIMONIAL.

A YOUNG MAN OF POLITE AND LIBERAL education, fastidious in a degree, is desirous of forming the acquaintance of a young lady through a correspondence. Intellectual attainments rather than mere personal beauty is preferred, though a combination of the two is a thing devoutly wished for. Address Box No. 1,001 Post-Office, Hartford, Conn.

DIVIDENDS.

DIVIDEND.

OFFICE REPUBLIC FIRE INSURANCE CO.,
No. 16 Wall-st., Jan. 13, 1859.

CAPITAL $150,000.
SURPLUS OVER $100,000.
Capital and Surplus limited to $1,000,000.

BY THIS COMPANY HAVE TO-DAY DECLARED A dividend of SIX 25-100 DOLLARS PER SHARE, payable to the stockholders on demand.

They have also declared an interest dividend of Six Per Cent. upon their outstanding scrip, payable on TUESDAY, the 8th day of February next, in cash.

They have further declared a scrip dividend on the net premiums of the year ending the 31st day of December, 1858, of Thirty per Cent., the certificates deliverable to parties entitled thereto on TUESDAY, the 8th day of February next.

The Scrip Dividends declared by this Company for the last five years amount to ONE HUNDRED AND THIRTY-FIVE AND A HALF PER CENT.

ROBERT S. HONE, President.
BENJ. BABCOCK, Comst., Secretary.

49TH DIVIDEND.
BROOKLYN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

The Board of Directors have declared a semi-annual dividend of ten (10) per cent. on the capital stock, out of the profits of the last six months, payable at their office, No. 16 Merchants' Exchange, New-York, on and after the 1st day of January, 1859.

Transfer books will be closed until the above date.

Also, *Resolved*, That application be made to the Legislature for permission to increase the capital of the Company the sum of fifty-one ($51,000) thousand dollars.

By order,
WM. F. LEGGETT,
Dec. 16, 1858. Secretary.

EXCELSIOR
FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 6 Broad-st., New-York,

This Company has declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Six Per Cent., payable on the 17th inst.
JAN. 11, 1859. HENRY QUACKENBOSS, Secretary.

PEORIA AND BUREAU VALLEY RAIL-ROAD COMPANY.—A Dividend of Four per Cent. on the capital stock of the Peoria and Bureau Valley Railroad Company has been declared, payable at the office of the Company, No. 13 William-st., on the 10th day of February next. The interest on the bonds of the Company, due 1st February, will be paid at the Corn Exchange Bank. The transfer books will close on the 29th inst., and reopen on the 10th February.

CHARLES W. DURANT, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE PENNSYLVANIA COAL COMPANY, Corner of Broadway and Wall-st.—NEW-YORK, Feb. 4, 1859.—A Semi-annual Dividend of Three and One-half per cent. on the capital stock of the Pennsylvania Coal Company has this day been declared payable at the office of the Company, in the City of New-York, on and after Tuesday, Feb. 15, inst. The transfer-book will be closed from the 8th to the 15th inst., both inclusive.

GEO. A. HOYT, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE EXCHANGE FIRE INS. CO., No. 38 WALL-ST.

DIVIDEND.—THE DIRECTORS HAVE DECLARED a semi-annual dividend of Six per Cent. on the capital stock, payable 1st day of February. The transfer books will be closed from the 25th inst. until that date.

RICHARD C. COMBES, Secretary.
Jan. 22, 1859.

NEW-YORK AND NEW-HAVEN RAILROAD COMPANY, OFFICE, No. 1 HANOVER-ST. NEW-YORK, Feb. 2, 1859.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.—THE BOARD OF DIRECtors have this day declared a dividend of Three (3) Dollars per share on the capital stock of this Company, payable at this office on and after the 16th instant.

WM. BEMENT, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE NEW-YORK FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY, NEW-YORK, Feb. 3, 1859.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a semi-annual Dividend, payable to the stockholders on demand, at the office of the Company, No. 72 Wall-st.

D. UNDERHILL, Secretary.

SAINT NICHOLAS BANK, No. 7 Wall-st., NEW-YORK, Jan. 22, 1859.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF this Bank have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Three and a half per Cent., (3½,) payable on and after the 14th February next. The transfer books will be closed from the 1st to the 15th February next.

A. PARKHURST, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE THIRD-AV. RAILROAD COMPANY, NEW-YORK, Feb. 7, 1859.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a Dividend of Two and a Half Dollars per share, payable at their office to the stockholders on and after the 9th inst. SAM'L B. ISAACS, Secretary.

OFFICE OF ST. NICHOLAS INSURANCE COMPANY—No. 10 Merchants' Exchange, Wall-st.—Dividend—The Board of Directors have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Five (5) per Cent., payable on demand. WM. S. SLOCUM, Secretary.

LORILLARD FIRE INSURANCE CO.—Office, Mechanics' Bank building, No. 31 Wall-st.—NEW-YORK, Feb. 3, 1859.—The Board of Directors of this Company have THIS DAY declared a semi-annual Dividend of Eight per Cent., payable on demand.

GEO. D. CRARY, Secretary.

THE PETER COOPER FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY—Have declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Six per Cent., payable at their office, corner of 3d-av. and 9th-st., on the 1st day of February. The transfer books will be closed from the 26th inst. to 1st of February.

By order,
WM. H. RIBLET, Secretary.

RELIEF FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, Office No. 8 Wall-st., New-York.—NEW-YORK, Jan. 5, 1859.—DIVIDEND.—The Board of Directors have this day declared their regular Semi-annual Dividend of Eight (8) per Cent., payable on demand. By order,

J. H. PINKNEY, Secretary.

DIVIDEND—THE PRESIDENT AND DIRECTORS of the Columbia Fire Insurance Company, No. 10 Wall-st., have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Six per Cent., payable on and after the 10th inst. The transfer books will be closed until that date.

JAN. 5, 1859. JOHN C. BERGH, Secretary.

CITY BANK OF BROOKLYN.—BROOKLYN, Feb. 1, 1859.—SIXTEENTH DIVIDEND.—A Dividend of Three and One-half per Cent. has been declared out of the profits of the last six months, payable on the 12th inst. By order of the Board. R. P. PERRIN, Cashier.

ORIENTAL BANK.—NEW-YORK, FEB. 1, 1859. —A Dividend of Three and One-half Per Cent. has this day been declared, payable on the 10th inst. The transfer books will be closed until that day.

W. A. HALL, Cashier.

IRON AND HARDWARE.

HYATT'S PATENT LIGHTS.
A CARD HAVING BEEN ISSUED
TO THE PUBLIC

By parties who frankly confess that they do not pay me for my invention, I avail myself of this opportunity to advertise the names of those who do. The following persons, only, are licensed under my patents in this City:

George R. Jackson & Co.
J. B. & W. W. Cornell & Co.
S. B. Althause & Co.
Ingalls & Case.
Theodore Hyatt.

The law is, that a person who purchases or uses a patented article is equally liable for infringement with the maker of it. The "makers" having fairly notified the "users" of their intention not to pay, the "users" have only themselves to blame if I collect my tariff of them, as I shall certainly do. THADDEUS HYATT.
NEW-YORK, January, 1859.

ESTABLISHED 1830.
GEORGE R. JACKSON & CO.,
EXCELSIOR IRON WORKS,
Nos. 199 and 201 Centre-st.,
Nos. 3, 4 and 5 Howard-st., and
Nos. 117, 119 and 121 Elm-st.,
New-York,

Manufacturers of iron railings of all kinds for dwellings, cemeteries, parks, stores, offices, &c.
Bank doors, safes and window shutters.
Patent Prismatic Lights for vaults, areas, skylights, &c.
Enameled grates and fenders.
Corrugated iron roofs.
Having added a foundry to our works, we are prepared to furnish

Iron columns, beams, girders, and all kinds of castings for building purposes.

Specimens of our work can be seen in the *Times* Building, American Exchange Bank, Wilson G. Hunt's store, Park-place; Thomas Hunt's store, College-place.

United States Custom-houses at Buffalo, Oswego, Cleveland, Detroit, Newark, New-Haven, Pensacola and Richmond; United States Marine Hospital at Detroit and Portland, and United States Assay Office, New-York.

INGRAM'S PATENT KITCHEN RANGE—A great improvement in ranges. The water back, with pipes and connections very simply arranged and a perfect remedy for the evil of putting out the fire if the water be stopped for any cause. It also prevents any breakage and leakage around the range. Those in want of a good cooking range, that can be regulated by any person, and used either with or without water, will find it for their advantage to call at J. INGRAM & SONS, Manufacturers. No. 334 4th-av., New-York. Circulars sent to order. State Rights for sale.

BEAUMONT STEAM GAUGES—PERFECTLY reliable, handsomely made, and warranted, at very low prices.

C. W. COPELAND,
No. 66 Broadway, New-York.

O. AMES & SON'S SHOVELS AND SPADES —For sale by
JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., No. 98 William-st.

THOMAS PIG IRON—SOFT, FREE, STRONG and a warranted substitute for Scotch Pig.
JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., No. 98 William-st.

BANCA TIN, INGOT, COPPER, SPELTER, Antimony, &c., for sale by
JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., No. 98 William-st.

MOUNT-HOPE CUT NAILS, SUPERIOR quality: none better in market. Agents,
JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., No. 98 William-st.

TELEGRAPH WIRE—BEST QUALITY.—ALL kinds, for sale by
JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., No. 98 William-st.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—ON THE 2ND INST. ON WEST 10TH-ST, near corner of 7th-av., a heavy black French Lace Vail. The finder will be liberally rewarded by restoring it to the owner, Mrs. E. DAVIS, No. 21 West 10th-st., small house, opposite Jefferson Prison.

LOST—ON FRIDAY NIGHT, IN AVENUE D, Columbia, Cannon or Grand sts., a mink VICTORINE. The finder will be liberally rewarded by returning the same to F. McKENZIE, No. 14 Ann-st.

LOST—PROBABLY IN IRVING-PLACE, ON FRIday evening, a CORAL BRACELET. The finder will please return it to Mr. CALDWELL, No. 73 Murray-st.

GROCERIES & PROVISIONS

STILL AHEAD OF COMPETITION.

Great reduction in prices of Teas, Groceries and Provisions, at the
CANTON TEA WAREHOUSE,
No. 260 Greenwich-st. and No. 89 Murray-st., New-York.
THOMAS R. AGNEW has the largest and choicest stock of
Fine Teas, Wines, Groceries and Provisions
to be found in any store in New-York, at the lowest prices. Choice family flour, $5 to $6 50, and all other goods equally low. THOMAS R. AGNEW.

Importer and dealer in Wines, Teas, Groceries and Provisions, No. 260 Greenwich-st. and No. 89 Murray-st., New-York.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

PUBLIC NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that the United States Trust Company, of New-York, Receiver of the Rutland and Burlington Railroad, pursuant to an order of the Supreme Court, bearing date Oct. 28, 1858, will sell, at public auction, to the highest bidder, on SATURDAY, the 12th day of February, 1859, at 12 o'clock M., through P. R. WILKINS, auctioneer, at No. 9 Pine-st., the following unsettled book accounts, demands, judgments, choses in action, and property of every kind, of said the Knickerbocker Savings Institution:

Lot No. 1.—Check drawn by A. L. Wood on Knickerbocker Bank, $100. Check drawn by A. L. Wood on Knickerbocker Bank, $10. Check drawn by W. Hodgkinson on Knickerbocker Bank, $30.

No. 2.—Balance of check drawn by S. B. Howe on Knickerbocker Bank, to order of Anson Wilkes, and indorsed by him, without recourse, $407.

No. 4.—Judgment against Mark Cornell, dated March 9, 1855, $1,674 74.

No. 5.—Judgment against Erastus C. Sanderson, dated April 18, 1855, $1,024 40; and certificates of 40 shares Knickerbocker Bank stock, $25 each.

No. 6.—Balance of judgment against Erastus C. Sanderson, dated April 18, 1855, $1,540 79.

No. 7.—Judgment against Wm. P. Dixon, dated Nov. 14, 1855, $7,886 64; and certificates for 312 shares Knickerbocker Bank stock, $25 each.

No. 8.—Judgment against John D. Moriarty, dated June 25, 1855, $1,207 45.

No. 9.—Judgment against Edmund A. Pearce, dated April 18, 1855, $275 48; and his interest in 10 shares Knickerbocker Bank stock, $25 each.

No. 10.—Judgment against Henry Dean, dated Oct. 12, 1855, $2,134 39. Judgment against Henry Dean, dated Nov. 27, 1856, $87 79; and his interest in 80 shares Knickerbocker Bank stock, $25 each.

No. 11.—Judgment against Samuel W. Andrews, dated May 8, 1855, $516 97; and his interest in 20 shares Knickerbocker Bank stock, $25 each.

No. 12.—Judgment against M. Hopper Mott, dated Nov. 27, 1856, $12,287 66; and his interest in 450 shares Knickerbocker Bank stock, $25 each.

No. 13.—Judgment against R. C. Kemp, dated April 18, 1855, $1,039 31; and his interest in 40 shares Knickerbocker Bank stock, $25 each.

No. 14.—Judgment against James and Mary A. Flay, dated May 26, 1857, being for deficiency in foreclosing mortgage, $362 67.

No. 15.—Judgment against George D. Areson and James Traphagen, dated Jan. 28, 1859, being for deficiency in foreclosing mortgage, $1,540 50.

No. 16.—Balance of note made by Joseph Boughton, dated June 14, 1854, $371 21.

No. 17.—Balance of note made by Wm. O. Kent, dated Oct. 30, 1852, $4,022 01.

No. 18.—Balance of note made by Jacob Dubois, dated Dec. 31, 1853. $648 58; and certificates for 60 shares Knickerbocker Bank stock, each $25.

No. 19.—Note of Hester Ann Shannon, dated Feb. 6, 1854, $1,700; and certificates for 80 shares Knickerbocker Bank stock, each $25.

No. 20.—Note of D. S. Purdy, dated Sept. 14, 1853, $250; and certificates for 12 shares Knickerbocker Bank stock, each $25.

No. 21.—Balance of note made by Moriarty & Campbell, dated May 2, 1853, $190.

No. 22.—Balance of note made by Samuel Lyman, dated Feb. 8, 1853, $6,556 33.

No. 23.—Note made by Samuel Lyman, dated Aug. 11, 1853, $10,000; and certificates for 440 shares Knickerbocker Bank stock, each $25.

No. 24.—Note made by E. & S. Lyman, dated March 18, 1853, $1,700; and certificates for 75 shares Knickerbocker Bank stock, each $25.

No. 25.—Balance of note made by H. C. Bolster, dated May 10, 1853, $174 96.

No. 26.—Balance of note made by Edward P. Crane, dated Oct. 13, 1853, $388 90; and certificates for 20 shares Knickerbocker Bank stock, each $25.

No. 27.—Bond and mortgage, made by Isaac Wilson, on property in Williamsburg, L. I., on north side of Boerum-st., 100 feet west from Leonard-st., $300.

No 28.—Balance of deposit in Knickerbocker Bank, $1,630 47.

FERRY LEASES AT AUCTION.—BY VIRtue of the authority vested in him by the Legislature of the State, and the ordinances and resolutions of the Common Council, the Comptroller will sell at public auction, to the highest bidder with adequate security, at the City Hall, on WEDNESDAY, Feb. 9, 1859, at 12 o'clock P. M., a lease of the Ferry, as at present established, from the northerly basin at Peck-slip, New-York, to the foot of South 7th-st., Brooklyn, E. D., (Williamsburg,) or to some landing or place in said Brooklyn adjacent to the foot of said South 7th-st., with all the rights, privileges and appurtenances thereof belonging to the Corporation of the City of New-York, for the term of ten years from the first day of May, 1859.

ALSO,

At the same time and place, the Comptroller will sell at public auction to the highest bidder with adequate security, a lease of the Ferry from the foot of Grand-st., East River, New-York, to the foot of Grand-st., Brooklyn, E. D., (Williamsburg,) with all the rights, privileges and advantages thereof belonging to the Corporation of the City of New-York, for the term of ten years from the first day of May, 1859.

The conditions and covenants of the lease to be in the usual form of Ferry leases heretofore entered into by the Corporation of the City of New-York.

The lease for each of the above-named Ferries to be made to conform to the requirements of the City Charter and the ordinances of the Common Council in relation to Ferries, and also to contain covenants on the part of the lessee that he will maintain and manage the said Ferry agreeable to such rules, regulations, ordinances or by-laws as now are or may hereafter, from time to time, be made or passed by the Common Council of the City of New-York.

CONDITIONS.—The purchaser of the Ferry Lease and its appendages, in each case, will be required to pay, at the time of the sale, to the Collector of the City revenue, a sum equal to ten per cent. of the amount bid for the annual rent, to apply on the rent of the first year, in case he executes a lease with the usual covenants, otherwise to be forfeited to the Corporation. He will be required, also, to furnish an obligation, at the same time, executed by two sureties, to the effect that he will execute a bond with sureties to be approved by the Comptroller, for the punctual payment of the rent quarter-yearly, and for the faithful execution of the covenants of the lease. The fees of the auctioneer and the expense of the lease to be paid by the purchaser; and no expense whatever is to be incurred by the Corporation for or in connection with the pier, slip, bulkhead or premises proposed to be leased during the term of the lease.

Should the lease of the above-named Ferries, or either of them, be purchased by parties other than the present lessees, they will be required, in accordance with the provisions of the laws of the State, to purchase at a fair appraised valuation, (should the present lessees desire to sell,) the houses, buildings and fixtures necessary for the purposes of a Ferry, said value to be fixed by persons selected by the old and new lessees, in case the parties cannot agree as to the amount to be paid for the same.

The lease shall also contain a covenant requiring each Ferry boat to have attached to its engine a fire apparatus, or force-pump, with not less than one inch hose, of the quality and dimensions as that used by the Fire Department of the City of New-York, and to be used for the extinguishment of fires whenever required by the Chief Engineer, or his assistants, of the Fire Department of the City of New-York, for which services the lessee shall receive $20 per hour for each hour engaged, and no time to be counted less than one hour.

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, NEW-YORK, Jan. 20, 1859.
ROBERT T. HAWS, Comptroller.

N. B.—The sale of the above Ferries was advertised to take place on the 21st of December, 1858, was postponed from time to time until Thursday, Jan. 20, 1859, and is again postponed, as above, to Wednesday, the 9th day of February, 1859.

NOTICE TO TAX-PAYERS.—OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONERS OF TAXES AND ASSESSMENTS, No. 32 Chamber-st., New-York, Jan. 10, 1859. —Notice is hereby given that the Assessment Rolls of Real and Personal Estate in the City of New-York for the year 1859 are now open for public inspection, and will continue open until the 30th day of April next, inclusive. All tax-payers are respectfully requested to call and examine the same, in order that any errors in the assessments may be corrected. Also, all persons entitled by law to reduction of their assessments, by reason of being clergymen or for military services; and also literary and charitable institutions, by law exempt from taxation, are requested to make application for such reduction or exemption, previous to the closing of the rolls on said 30th day of April.

The following section of the act of April 16, 1857, is published for the information of tax-payers:

SEC. 12. During the time the books shall be open to public inspection, as hereinbefore provided, application may be made by any person considering himself aggrieved by the assessed valuation of his real or personal estate, to have the same corrected. If such application be made in relation to the assessed valuation of real estate, it must be made in writing, stating the ground of objections thereto, and thereupon the Commissioners shall examine the same and hear the parties, in their judgment, the assessment is erroneous, they shall cause the same to be corrected. If such application be made in relation to the assessed valuation of personal estate, the applicant shall be examined under oath by the said Commissioners or any of them, and if, in their judgment, the assessment is erroneous, they shall cause the same to be corrected, and declare their decision thereon within thirty days after such application shall have been made to them. No reduction shall be made by the Board of Supervisors of any assessment on real or personal estate imposed under this act, unless it shall appear, under oath or affirmation, that the party aggrieved was unable to attend within the period prescribed for the correction of taxes, by reason of sickness or absence from the City.—*Laws of 1857, page 500.*

J. W. ALLEN,
A. J. WILLIAMSON,
W. J. BROWN,
Commissioners of Taxes and Assessments.

CORPORATION NOTICE.—THE COMMITTEE on Police of the Board of Aldermen, will meet on THURSDAY, the 10th inst., at 3 o'clock P. M., in Room No. 8, City Hall.

The following bills will be acted upon. Bill of

Dr. Packard,
Dr. Dillon,
Dr. D. U. Bustrele,
Dr. F. L. Harris,
Dr. M. G. Gilligan,
Dr. J. H. Griscom,
Dr. M. A. Van Lier,
Dr. B. F. Bowers,
Dr. Sheehan,
Dr. Bezie,
Dr. J. Sage Kilbourne,
Dr. J. Johnson,
Dr. J. P. Campbell,
Dr. C. C. Kiersted,
Dr. G. McHollister,
Dr. James Wilson,
Dr. Francis Hewell,
Dr. M. E. Winchell,
Dr. A. M. Gunn,
Dr. Geo. F. Jackson,
Dr. J. R. Breese,
Dr. Husted,
Dr. Tucker,
Dr. Noah L. Levengs,
Dr. Charles Marsh,
Dr. Geo. F. Jackson.

The above parties are requested to appear before the said Committee.

J. C. HENRY,
NICHOLAS SEAGRIST,
JAMES OWENS,
Committee on Police.

CORPORATION NOTICE.—THE COMMITTEE on Salaries and Offices of the Board of Aldermen will meet on WEDNESDAY, 9th instant, at 3 o'clock P. M., in room No. 8 City Hall. All parties having any business before said Committee are requested to appear.

THOMAS R. ADAMS,
JOHN T. HENRY,
JOHN LYNES,
Committee.

The Committee on Ordinances of the Board of Aldermen will meet on THURSDAY, 10th instant, at 3 o'clock P. M., in room No. 8 City Hall.

THOMAS W. ADAMS,
WM. J. PECK,
JAMES OWENS,
Committee.

CITY OF NEW-YORK, DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE.

CORPORATION PROPERTY TO BE LEASED AT PUBLIC AUCTION.—The cellars connected with the several public Markets of the City, and also sundry lots, tenements, and buildings, belonging to the City, will be leased at public auction, at the City Hall, on THURSDAY, March 3, 1859, at 1 o'clock P. M., for the term of five years from the 1st day of May next.

Catalogues of the property to be leased, with the terms and conditions of sale, can be had at the Comptroller's Office.

By order of the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund.
ROBERT T. HAWS, Comptroller.

FEB. 1, 1859.

THE COMMITTEE ON STREETS OF THE Board of Aldermen will meet on WEDNESDAY, Feb. 9, in Room No. 8, City Hall, at 2 o'clock P. M., for the purpose of giving parties interested a final hearing in the matter of removing the telegraph poles, and also the improvement of the Russ pavement.

F. I. A. BOOLE,
THOMAS STEPHENS,
JOHN LYNES,
Committee on Streets Board of Aldermen.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

THE COMMITTEE ON STREETS OF THE Board of Aldermen will meet on WEDNESDAY, the 9th inst., at 2 P. M., in room No. 8 City Hall, to take into consideration the following subjects:

Removing the Telegraph Poles and placing the Wires under ground.

Improvement of the Pavement in Broadway.

F. J. A. BOOLE,
THOMAS STEPHENS,
GEORGE STARR,
Committee on Streets.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.—ALL PERSONS having claims or demands against JACOB J. VAN PELT, of the City of New-York, incurred prior to April 5, 1858, are hereby required to present a detailed statement of the same to the undersigned, at the office of JOHN M. EAGER, Counsellor-at-Law, No. 34 Wall-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 20th day of June next, when the undersigned will make a distribution of the assigned estate of said VAN PELT, among those whose claims shall have been presented to us as hereby required.—Dated New-York, Dec. 15, 1858.

CHARLES H. CORSER,
JONATHAN BEERS,
Assignees of said Jacob J. Van Pelt.

NOTICE OF APPLICATION FOR THE DIS-charge of an insolvent from his debts, pursuant to the provisions of the third article of the first title of the fifth chapter of the second part of the Revised Statutes. PETER M. CARMICHAEL, of the city of Albany, individually and as one of the firm of CARMICHAEL & SPENCER, insolvent. Notice first published Dec. 29, 1858. Creditors to appear before the Hon. IRA HARRIS, Justice of the Supreme Court, at his chambers, in the city of Albany, on the 14th day of March, 1859, at 9 o'clock in the forenoon. WEED & KINGSLEY,
Attorneys for Insolvent, Albany, N. Y.
d29-law10wW.

STATE OF NEW-YORK—SUPREME COURT —COUNTY OF LEWIS.—FRANCIS SEGER against CHARLES B. PHILLIPS.—Summons for money.—To CHARLES B. PHILLIPS, defendant: You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint of FRANCIS SEGER, plaintiff, which was filed in the Clerk's office of the County of Lewis, State of New-York, on the 8th day of February, 1859, and to serve a copy of your answer on the subscriber, at Rome, Oneida County, N. Y., within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service, or the plaintiff will take judgment against you for twelve hundred dollars, with interest thereon from May 15, 1857, besides costs.

G. H. LYNCH, Plaintiff's Attorney,
Rome, N. Y.
f9-law6wW*

BUSINESS CHANCES.

TO LET—FIRST-CLASS BOARDING-HOUSE NO. 49 Cliff-st. This house has been occupied for the last 8 years as a first-class boarding-house, having been fitted up at large expense expressly for it. It is 5 stories high; the two upper stories divided into small rooms. The present occupant retiring from business, it is an excellent opportunity for an enterprising person, as the lady retiring leaves a house full of first-class boarders. The house has every convenience, and can be seen after 2 o'clock. For further particulars, inquire of EDWARD F. SMITH, at Isaac Smith, Sons & Co., No. 77 Warren-st.

TO LUMBER AND COAL MERCHANTS.—A RARE CHANCE.—For sale the well-known lumber yard and planing mills in the Dock at Yonkers, consisting of

AFFAIRS AT ALBANY.

Marion Park—The Brooklyn Benevolent Society's Exempted Property—Scarcity of Red Books—Prize Fighting—The Canal Bills, &c., &c.

From Our Own Correspondent.

TUESDAY EVENING, Feb., 8, 1859.

Monday evening in the House was mostly given to the reception of petitions, of which there came up, by liberal measures, about three pecks for and against the Atlantic Tunnel project, and reams for and against the proposed new Highland County project. There was a liberal supply of bills noticed too: One by Mr. SPENCER to limit and define the degree of A. B., conferred by the University of New-York; one by the same gentleman to change the name of Harlem to Cambridge, and one to enable the Croton Aqueduct Department to undertake certain projects whereby the supply of water to your City may be increased without giving out their work to the highest bidder—on the ground that such delicate work cannot properly be done by contract. Mr. TUTHILL gave notice of a bill to lay out "Marion Park," in Williamsburg. This bill authorized the Common Council of Brooklyn, to apply to the Supreme Court for three Commissioners to estimate the damages likely to be done to the owners of property, upon two blocks of land that it is proposed to set aside as a park. These two blocks are bounded northerly by Devoe-street, easterly by Lorimer-street, southerly by Powers-street, and westerly by Union-avenue. The Commissioners are to assess the damages upon the Wards of the city that are to be benefited by the improvements, and in proportion to the benefit received by them. The petitioners for this act are among the most reputable citizens of the Eastern District, including thirteen out of the nineteen Aldermen. The area of the ground proposed to be taken is 600 by 460 feet, over six acres—larger than St. John's Park in New-York, and little less than Washington Parade Ground. The cost of the ground and buildings would not be more than $50,000—its valuation by the assessors in 1858 was $41,725; if the whole cost were spread on the whole city, five cents added to every hundred dollars' valuation of property, it would be paid for in this year's tax.

Mr. TUTHILL also noticed a bill to repeal that amendment of the act incorporating the Brooklyn Benevolent Society, by virtue of which a large amount of property that is used entirely for private purposes is exempt from taxation. Certain lots in the Sixth Ward of Brooklyn, that were given by CORNELIUS HEERET, by will, to the Catholic Society abovenamed, were very properly exempt by law from taxation. But lately these lots have been built over; the lessees of the houses, some of which are of the first-class, pay no tax. If taxes had been levied upon them, as upon other property in the vicinity, they would have amounted last year to $6,712; while the income received from the rent of the lots by the Society, minus local assessments and law expenses, was only $6,684. Mr. TUTHILL has already introduced a bill on this subject, but his repeals the act of incorporation itself.

Mr. SCHOLEFIELD renewed his effort to send the House Committee on Commerce and Navigation, and two members from each Judicial District, in addition, down to explore and enjoy a personal inspection of the grounds and waters adjoining to Quarantine. There was but one vote in opposition to the motion to table the scheme.

Economy is the fixed star of the present Legislature. Two of the hard-working Committees attempted to get permission to employ clerks, last evening, but although Mr. CONKLING was absent, both propositions were tabled. The Red-Book is just about to be issued by Mr. SWAIN of the *Statesman*. All motions to supply members with extra copies were sent to the Committee on expenditures, with poor prospect of coming back as large as they went. Meanwhile, and in anticipation of the Swain Edition, a Red-Book, bearing the imprint of WEED, PARSONS & Co., is laid upon each member's desk, and I presume a resolution to furnish extras from that shop will be in order. If applicants for Red-Books have as liberally belettered the members as the correspondents, it will save feelings and letter-paper alike, for said legion of applicants simply to remember that this Legislature is economical, and won't order many extras.

To-day several bills were ordered to a third reading, among them the act giving Queens County the enjoyment of six coroners if she wants them, the act incorporating the Mamaroneck and New-Rochelle Steamboat Company, and authorizing Mr. PRESTON to maintain the Greenport and Shelter Island Ferry Establishment. The Prize Fighting Bill was held back to permit a more stringent one to be substituted, which will make the punishment for arranging for a prize fight out of the State, punishable with imprisonment for one year, and making the parties to a prize-fight if death ensues, guilty of manslaughter in the first degree and all present, abetting the barbarity, guilty of manslaughter in the third degree. Mr. WILSON's bill annulling Building Associations in Brooklyn and New-York was delayed to give some gentlemen from distant parts of the State an opportunity to ask that the law be made general.

The Canal bills were started in Committee of the House to-day, and the Democracy pitched into them, but at a very unfair disadvantage, inasmuch as the private bills had but that moment come into the House, as the special order was announced, and the Democracy knew nothing whatever of their nature. Mr. TOMLINSON proposed, extempore, an amendment directing an inquiry into alleged frauds upon the canals, and appointing ROBERT DENNISTON, J. T. CLARK, and —— OGDEN a Commission to look them up.

The Senate to-day were mostly engaged in maturing private and local bills. Senator DIVEN called up Senator SCHELL's Cuba resolutions. But their friends were not prepared for them. Senator DIVEN offered the following amendment, after which the whole subject was tabled:

Resolved, That the people of the State fully appreciate the importance of extending to the people of the Island of Cuba, the benefits and blessings of all the institutions of freedom under which this State has prospered so abundantly—and they will welcome the incorporation of that Island into the Republic whenever that event can be accomplished by honorable treaty, and those peaceable measures which become this powerful nation—and whenever there is assurance that that Island will be governed by a constitution that shall secure the existence therein of liberal institutions and rewarded labor.

GLAUCUS.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

ALBANY, Tuesday, Feb. 8.

The Senate Investigating Committee, on the subject of the Lobby, made an attempt to commence operations this afternoon by summoning Messrs. RANDALL, G. C. DAVIDSON and E. CORNING, Jr., to testify as to whether they had any knowledge of undue means being used to secure the passage of the Albany Bridge bill, when counsel appeared for the parties, denying the authority of the Committee. Mr. AMES then offered a resolution that the Committee had no power to investigate matters indefinitely that had passed a former Legislature. The resolution was voted down and the Committee adjourned till 4 P. M. to-morrow, to consult on the question of jurisdiction.

NEW-YORK LEGISLATURE.

SENATE....ALBANY, Tuesday, Feb. 8.

The bill authorizing the adjustment of the claims against the State held by the Bank of Orleans was lost, and a motion to reconsider laid on the table.

The bill to amend the Revised Statutes relative to the punishment of bribery was passed.

Mr. PROSSER introduced a bill relative to the navigation of the canals. It allows steam canal-boats to run at the rate of five miles per hour, and compels horse-boats to give way for their passage, under a penalty of five dollars. It also prohibits Collectors, under any circumstances, to give credit for tolls, or issue a clearance without prepayment; requires the true weight of the cargo entered on the face of each clearance, and provides a punishment of fine and imprisonment for a false entry.

The resolutions introduced by Mr. SCHELL, approving of the proposed appropriation by Congress of $30,000,000 to secure the annexation of Cuba to this country, were taken up.

Mr. DIVEN offered a substitute, declaring that the people of the State of New-York fully appreciate the importance of extending to the people of Cuba the blessings of the free institutions enjoyed by this State, and welcome the incorporation of the Island into the Republic whenever it can be done by honorable treaty, and whenever there is an assurance that the Island will be governed by a free Constitution.

The whole subject was then tabled.

The bill to incorporate the Brooklyn Academy of Music was ordered to a third reading.

ASSEMBLY....ALBANY, Tuesday, Feb. 8.

The bill to prevent and punish prize-fighting was taken up. It provides one year's imprisonment for arranging a fight; and if death ensues, the principals are to be held guilty of manslaughter in the first degree, and those present abetting the fight, guilty of manslaughter in the third degree.

Mr. BOWMAN offered a substitute providing for the punishment of those arranging or participating in a fight. It empowers any magistrate to arrest fail persons suspected of being implicated in a fight as wit nesses; also to arrest any parties taking part in any fight to take place in this State, or in any fight made in this State to take place elsewhere.

Progress was then reported in order to give time to print the substitute.

The bill to amend the law regulating Hell Gate pilotage, came up in Committee of the Whole, and, after debate, progress was reported upon it.

The bill authorizing the establishment of the Green Point Ferry to Shelter Island, was ordered to a third reading.

The Canal Appropriation bill was then taken up and considered in Committee of the Whole.

Mr. LAW offered a resolution to prohibit the expenditure of any money on the reservoirs at the head of Black River. Adopted.

Mr. TOMLINSON offered an amendment to create a commission to examine into the alleged canal frauds. In supporting the amendment, he made a general attack on the Republican Canal policy.

EVENING SESSION.

Only private bills were considered, of which several were passed to a third reading, among others the bill to enable agricultural societies to extend better security to their property at fairs.

The Great African Hair Unkinker.

EXCITEMENT AMONG OUR COLORED POPULATION.

Mr. THOMAS HODGSON, a white man, although of foreign birth, has made and patented a discovery, which is unique, and which, if he meets with the amount of patronage he knows he deserves, will place him beyond the reach of poverty, and assign him a place among the noted tinkerers of human hair, at least two pegs above the greatest of them all. Mr. HODGSON is confident of success if he can only get the thing generally known, and to that end he advertised a lecture on the subject, to be delivered in Spring-street Hall, on Monday last. In his printed circulars he states that the woolly nature of the hair of colored persons has long been felt to be a source of great inconvenience and annoyance to such persons, and has in many instances subjected them to the insults and contumely of ignorant persons. No one, of course, knowing aught of the facts, would contradict the statement of Mr. HODGSON, or doubt that his invention will create a profound sensation among our colored brethren, and particularly among the sisters, when it becomes known that it will at once, and for an indefinite period, change hair of the most indignant and persevering kink, to a perfectly straight, smooth and glossy appearance. And, therefore, it was excusable in Mr. HODGSON to have anticipated an immense outpouring of the sons and daughters of Africa, from their homes and elsewhere, to Spring-street Hall on Monday night. More particularly so, as the price was within the reach of the most fastidious in such matters. Monday night came, and the hall was lighted, but those of dark skin and kinky hair came not. At least, not in such numbers as to make the heart of Mr. HODGSON leap for joy. Mr. HODGSON waited for some time, apparently still anticipating a rush for seats. There were sounds of many feet upon the stairway, and that they were the feet of those whose hair Mr. HODGSON was yearning to straighten, was clearly apparent without going out to see. But they passed by the door of the philanthropist upward, to a shindig that was in energetic progress on the floor above.

After waiting until his pulse was low, and his heart was sick, Mr. HODGSON seized a small tin-pan, and with the ingratitude of republics uppermost in his mind, poured into it from a thick-set black bottle a dark concoction, with the mysterious air of a modern magician. With an evidence of mechanical ingenuity that spoke well for him, he had previously caused a gas-jet to be placed in the rear of his seat. To this (the gas-jet) he now applied a piece of lighted white paper, and was successful. He then placed the tin-pan upon it, but did not draw a magic circle around it; probably, in the first place, because the pan itself was circular in form; and secondly, it was so near the wall that the thing could not have been done with the necessary poetry of motion, even if Mr. HODGSON had so desired. The tin-pan securely fixed, Mr. HODGSON arose from his knees and took a survey, first of his audience, and then at the tin-pan again, as if he thought that, under the circumstances, he would be warranted in taking out a drop or two of the Great Unkinker of the African race—for such, as afterwards appeared, was the precious liquid he had turned into it. But his better nature getting the better of him, he turned his eyes upon his audience again, and it numbered ten—including two doorkeepers, who having nothing to do outside, had secured good seats. Mr. HODGSON intended to commence speaking immediately, but, as he was about to open his mouth, a colored brother, the kinks in whose hair were decidedly chronic, expressed some doubt as to the possibility of "taking the Guinea out of his wool," to some of his female friends.

This caused the young ladies to giggle, and Mr. HODGSON to wait a few moments longer. Finally, after all hope of any accession to his audience had vanished, he unfolded an imposing roll of MSS., seeing which a colored brother ran out of the hall.

Mr. HODGSON then stated that he did not intend to read the entire lecture—only enough to prove what he had stated in his handbills. The rest of the audience remained, and Mr. HODGSON proved to them by quotations from the very highest authorities that black people are very seldom found with white skins; and that, as the African race generally has dark eyes, it is seldom that an individual of that race has light blue eyes. He then passed to the hair, proving from authorities equally reliable that the hair of the African is not wool, as has been supposed by some writers, but only woolly in appearance—a remark which gave general satisfaction, and came very near to eliciting applause.

Mr. HODGSON now looked at the contents of the tin-pan—the tin-pan having been over the gas jet all this time—and finding that it had warmed up considerably, took it off and straightway proposed to commence the great unkinking process, if any lady would come up. But the ladies were bashful in the presence of so large an audience, and there was danger that the Great African Unkinker in the tin-pan would get chilled before a subject could be found. Finally a male subject was induced to go forward, who agreed to let him experiment upon about fifty strands. Mr. HODGSON went at him, and before the females had finished their second giggle, that which in its natural state did not appear to be more than two inches long, was shown to the audience as straight as a coon's leg—as glossy as a beaver's back after a splurge, and near twelve inches in length. There was certainly a great improvement, but the ladies insisted that there was a little wool and a little kink there yet; a remark which caused a colored gentleman to express the opinion that there was no satisfying some people. There was his hair, for example; and he guessed he combed it as often as anybody; at any rate, he knew that there wasn't any more wool about it than about that of some of the skeptical; and he knew what trouble he had had when he was younger, and went to balls. He had greased it to an alarming extent, and had had it ironed down flat to his head, but he never could make it stay there. In the morning when he'd wake up, it would be kinked up worse than ever. Now there was the hair Mr. HODGSON had just operated on, and it was as smooth and glossy as anybody could desire. But they didn't believe it would stay there. So to satisfy them, Mr. HODGSON showed them the hair on a colored girl's head, one side of which was smooth, and the other woolly; and stated that the smooth side had been done about a month, and had not been touched since that time. But still they were skeptical, and one lady went so far as to say that she didn't care if it could be done; she wasn't going to leave her race, even if she had Indian features.

While this conversation was going on, Mr. HODGSON was packing up. As he was about to leave, a colored man went up to him and asked him if he could take the kinks out of his wool. Mr. HODGSON looked at it. It was cut as short as shears could cut it. One would not have supposed it possible for a kink to get into it. But there it was as kinky as kinks could make it; kinks of the most arrogant description, that seemed so firmly fixed, that even if the little remaining hair had been removed they would have clung firmly to the skull, and kinks would still have been the dominant feature. Mr. HODGSON looked again, then seizing his carpet-bag, and after remarking that he would lecture for them at any time, if they would get him an audience, left the Hall.

BROOKLYN INTELLIGENCE.

WHOLESALE PRESENTMENTS.—The Grand Jury of the Court of Sessions came into Court yesterday noon, made a return of the business transacted, and were discharged for the term, with the thanks of the Court. This Jury has disposed of a large amount of business;—found a large number of bills against persons for nearly all the grades of crime recognized. In the list there are between 80 and 100 indictments against liquor-dealers for disposing of intoxicating compounds without legal permission so to do. They made a presentment (for irregularities) against the Police Courts and the Justices' Courts of the First and Second Districts. The basis of this action is found, as we are informed by one of the Jury, in the fact that the officials themselves receive all the fines and fees paid into the Court, whereas the law says that the Clerk of each Court shall receive these monies and pay them over to the Treasurer. The practice has been reversed throughout; and it was not until the Grand Jury commenced their investigations that much of the money reached the Treasury. A presentment was also made against all of the Magistrates and Aldermen who acted as such in the late city of Williamsburg, where fees have been retained; this class embraces a majority of officials running back several years. Since the investigation was commenced, something near ten thousand dollars has been turned into the treasury, or secured, which had been illegally detained, and more will flow in from similar fountains under the quickening impulse of the presentment. At the urgent request of Supervisor T. G. BERGEN, made through the Grand Jury, the Commissioners of Excise were induced to settle their differences and pay over the receipts. The County Treasury received a benefit of $3,000 by that operation. One of the magistrates had paid into the same receptacle $1,450. It was an inconvenient sum to raise, but the Grand Inquisitors were inexorable in their demands, and the money was forthcoming. Another such Grand Jury as the last would most certainly reduce the taxes. On the other side, the Jury say that the Courts in the Eastern District are the best managed in the city at the present time. They wish it to be expressly understood, however, that they only vouch for the conduct of the present incumbents.

THE ELM-PLACE CALAMITY—THE FUNERAL.—The remains of Mrs. ELIZABETH GILL and her two little children, all of whom were suffocated at the fire corner of Elm-place and Fulton-avenue, Sunday morning last, were interred in Greenwood Cemetery esterday afternoon. The bodies, up to this time, had remained in the house of Mr. OLWINE, Elm-place, at whose house also Mr. THOMAS GILL is still under medical treatment. At noon, yesterday, the remains were taken to the Elm-place Congregational Church, where the burial service was read by the Rev. Mr. ROCKWELL, of the Central Presbyterian Church, at the conclusion of which he delivered a feeling and appropriate address. The Church was crowded to excess, and hundreds of people who sympathized deeply with the bereaved relatives, were unable to get near enough to hear the service. Mr. EDWARD GILL, the husband and father, was not present. At the time of the calamity, it will be remembered, he was in Philadelphia. He was telegraphed on Sunday, the fact that he was burnt out. But not until his friends met him at the depôt in Jersey City, did he hear of the crushing intelligence that his whole family had been swept into eternity. The shock was great, and, as may well be expected, nature for a time sank under it. He is recovering, but his attending physician deemed it imprudent for him, under all the circumstances, to attend the funeral. The servant girl, HONORA KEEGAN, was also buried yesterday. Her funeral took place at the house of her father, on Butler-street, and was largely attended. The persons injured at the time of the fire are all recovering. Mr. THOMAS GILL has not been informed as yet of the deaths at the time he was injured, and still thinks that he is the greatest sufferer.

SUICIDE.—PETER A. MESSEROLE, residing at No. 76 South Second-street, committed suicide at the Peck-slip Hotel, corner of First and South Seventh streets, at about 11 o'clock Monday night, by shooting himself with a pistol. He entered the bar-room of the hotel a little before 11 o'clock, and his acquaintances, several of whom were present, (as also was his brother, JACOB MESSEROLE, the late Register of the County,) rallied him at his morose appearance, which presented such a contrast to his usual conduct. He made evasive replies, but finally asked his brother for $100; he wanted to raise $1,000 and leave town. His brother told him that he would let him have the money in the morning, which did not seem to satisfy him, for he said if he did not get it he would not leave the place alive. The deceased, immediately after this conversation, walked into a room adjoining, took a seat in an arm chair, placed the muzzle of a Colt's revolver to his right temple, and discharged it. His death was instantaneous. Coroner SNELL held an inquest yesterday, when a verdict that deceased "died by his own hand" was rendered. The impelling cause was not developed, and it is therefore supposed that the act was committed while laboring under a temporary aberration of mind, as he was in easy circumstances. The deceased was 22 years old, and leaves a widow and one child.

PUGILISTIC.—A slight encounter took place between an Alderman and the head of one of the departments on Monday evening, in the Common Council Chamber, after the Board had adjourned. One called the other a liar, which epithet was replied to by a blow. Several gentlemen present interfered, when satisfactory explanations were made and the matter was dropped.

PROF. MITCHEL.—Prof. MITCHEL commences a course of lectures in Plymouth Church, Brooklyn, on Wednesday evening. The course will probably be similar to that which attracted so much attention, and furnished so much instruction, at the Academy of Music, a short time since.

BURGLARS ARRESTED.—Three men, charged with having committed various burglaries recently in East New-York, named JOHN RAGAN, FRANKLIN MILLS and ORLANDO MURPHY, were arrested in the Sixth Precinct Monday night. Yesterday they were sent to Queens County for trial.

THE RAILROADS.—Notwithstanding the heavy fall of snow on Sunday night, the City Railroad Company and the Long Island Railroad Company, managed by great exertions to keep their roads open, and the trains will be run with the usual regularity to-day.

ARREST OF A POLICY DEALER.—A man named WILLIAM STEWART, a well-known dealer in policies, was arrested by Detective RAYNOR, for violating the law prohibiting such practices. He gave bail to answer.

[Advertisement.]
BRADY'S GALLERIES.
Photographs,
Ambrotypes and Daguerreotypes,
Nos. 359 and 205 Broadway, New-York, and
No. 352 Pennsylvania-avenue, Washington.

[Advertisement.]
HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT.—Even when this balm for external diseases is applied LAST of a hundred so-called curatives, it effects the desired object. But it should always be the FIRST. Manufactory, 80 Maiden-lane, New-York.

[Advertisement.]
GURNEY'S UP-TOWN GALLERY,
No. 707 BROADWAY,
First block below the New-York Hotel. Photographs, Daguerreotypes, Miniatures in Oil, and Ivorytypes.

[Advertisement.]
BARNUM'S MUSEUM.—Mad. ELVIRA on the flying wire, and in LA CRACOVIENNE; the renowned and peerless Nubian Troubadours in their comic negro songs, dances, farces, music, melodies, &c., this afternoon and evening.

[Advertisement.]
PRINCE'S PROTEAN FOUNTAIN PEN,
WARRANTED PERFECT.—
All who use pens, please call and see it. Other styles for sale. Depôt, 267 Broadway, opposite the Park.

[Advertisement.]
HERRING'S Patent Champion Fire-Proof Safes, No. 251 Broadway, corner of Murray-street, opposite City Hall, New-York.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

For Markets see Third Page.

Sales at the Stock Exchange..FEB. 8.

$10,000	U. S. 5s '74	102⅝	
7,000	Ky. State 6s	104	
1,000	Tenn. 6s '90	89⅝	
2,000	Virginia 6s	96⅜	
10,000	Mo. State 6s	84⅜	
20,000	do	84⅜	
2,500	N. Y. Cen. RR. 6s	92	
2,000	Hud. Riv. R. 2d M.	94	
2,000	H. R. R. R. 3d M.	73½	
2,000	Har. R. R. 1st M.	91¾	
2,000	Har. 2d M. Bs. ex in	88	
2,000	Mich. S. 2d M. Bs,	62¾	
2,000	do	62½	
1,000	Mich. S. S. F. Bs,	72	
5,000	Ill. Cen. R. R. Bs.	87⅞	
1,000	Ill. Ireland Bds	91	
1,000	Chi. & R. I. Bds.	93	
2,000	D. L. & W. R. R. 1 m	87⅜	
1,000	H. & St. J. R. R. bs	64	
1,000	H. & St. J. Ct. bs	64	
20	Merchants' Ex. Bk.	100½	
12	Bank of Commerce.	101¾	
5	Am. Exch. Bank	107½	
20	East River Bank	90	
10	Manhattan Gas Co.	150	
100	Del. & Hud. Can.	b60 99¾	
50	Pen. Coal Co.	opgexd 82	
110	Pacific Mail St Co.	75¾	
205	do	75	
75	do	b60 75	
200	do	s60 71	
50	do	74¾	
50	do	c. 74	
125	do	s60 70	
3000	Chi. & Rock Is. R.	59¾	
250	do	s15 59¾	
350	do	s15 59¼	
230	N. Y. Cen. R. p. &c.	82¼	
900	do	opg. 82¾	
550	do	p &c. 82¾	
500	do	s3 aft. opg. 82¾	
100	do	s30 82	
500	Erie R.	13¾	
200	do	b60 13½	

SECOND BOARD.

$55,000	U. S. 5's '74	102¾	
33,000	Mo. State 6's	84⅜	
1,000	Tenn. 6's '90	89¾	
26,000	Virginia 6's	96¼	
35	Am. Ex. Bank	107	
150	N. Y. Cen. R. R. opg	82¼	
360	Pa. M. S. S. Co	73	
10	do	s60 70	
170	do	b30 73	
50	do	b3 72½	
50	do	s3 72¾	
200	Har. R. R.	13½	
100	Har. R. R. Pref	33¾	
100	do	s10 38¾	
100	Read. R. R.	b60 48¾	
25	Mich. Cent. R. R.	49¾	
56	Panama R. R.	116	
100	do	s30 116	
56	Ga. & Chi. R. R.	68¾	
100	Cleve. & To. R. R.	30¾	
300	do	b60 31	
100	do	30¾	
100	do	s60 30¾	

REPORTED SALES BY AUCTION.

$150	At. M. In. S'p. '58	93	
200	do	92	
500	G. W. M. I. S'p. '57	70¾	
1,000	do	68	
1,000	Mo. 6s	84	
1,000	Memphis City 6s	80	
1,500	E. T. & Vir. R. 6s	77	
4,000	Nash. & C. R. 6s.	77	
5,000	B. & Hill'n R. 7s	35	
750	Sun M. In. S'p. '53	73	
10	Goodhue Fire In. Co	90¾	
6	Indem. Fire Ins. Co.	103¾	
10	N. World Fire I. Co	97¾	
20	Arctic Fire Ins. Co.	116¾	
100	Am Fire Ins Co	125	
20	Washington F. I. Co	151¼	
4	Sixth-av. R. R.	125	
5	Am. Express Co.	97⅛	
10	B'k Commonwealth	99	
20	Marine Bank	84⅜	
5	Im. & Trad. Bank.	109¾	
30	Har. Fire Ins. Co.	90	
10	N. Y. Bal. Dock Co.	100	
10	Pacific M. S. Co.	75	
10	M. S. & N. Ind. R. R.	44¾	

TUESDAY, Feb. 8—P. M.

There was a freer movement in the Stock Exchange to-day, in consequence of the receipt of the Foreign news by the *Asia*, which had been in suspense since Saturday morning. The range of prices, however, was ⅛@¼ ℔ cent. lower on most of the Share list. The newspaper accounts from the other side were at first construed as adverse to financial affairs, because of the still unsettled state of the Continent. The mercantile and banking letters, however, do not bear out this interpretation; some of the best authorities in both Paris and London representing a more quiet confidence. So far as our own Stock Market is concerned, all parties seem desirous to end the dullness and suspense which preceded this arrival, and on the dealings, this morning, the demand was quite equal to the supply at the first concession in prices. One or two large sellers of New-York Central at 82¼@⅜, and of Rock Island at 59½, were met with some freedom, and the bids for the same stocks, this afternoon, were quite firm, without eliciting sellers at the prices of the early Board. The London advices revived the disposition to Bear the shares of the Illinois Central at 66, seller's option, and sales were also made at 66⅜@⅝ ℔ cent. cash. The last London sales were at 66⅝ ℔ cent.; *i. e.*, $26 75 for $60 paid up. We understand that the present mail brought out credits for the Company to the extent of £150,000 sterling, or $750,000, against a temporary loan arranged by the London Committee of Management. These credits are accompanied with conditions which will probably be conformed to by the New-York Board, thus confirming the arrangement through a third party here, without involving further delay or correspondence. The negotiation is in lieu of a $5 assessment on the shares, and besides meeting the current obligations of the Company, growing out of the Unfunded Debt in the crisis and assessment of 1857, secures the prompt payment of the April interest on the Construction Bonds. In Pacific Mail shares the speculation was for lower prices. The late sellers for the *Bear* account renewed some of the contracts at 70 ℔ cent., seller 60 days, after making a difference of about 15@20 ℔ cent. on their sales 60 days ago, at 90. The cash sales this afternoon were as low as 72½ ℔ cent. The breach with VANDERBILT is made wider by the publication this morning of the reduced rates at which the opposition boat of 10th March is to take passengers. Some of the leading Directors in the Pacific Office are satisfied, we believe, that the best way is to let the opposition run its course. It is certainly more reputable than another humiliating compromise. The movement in Harlem Preferred is again quite erratic. Without any apparent cause the Stock opened at 38½ ℔ cent., as against 40½ yesterday, reversing the fluctuation from 36 to 41 at the close of last week. Of the Western Stocks, the market took 3,500 shares of Rock Island at a decline of ½ ℔ cent. from Monday's sales, and a fair amount of other descriptions at about the same concession. Hudson River was ¼@⅜ ℔ cent. lower; Erie, steady.

In State and Federal Stocks and Railway Bonds, there was a well distributed business, in small parcels of each description. Illinois Central Construction Bonds were ⅜ ℔ cent. better, and the Freelands 1@1½ higher. The sales of the New Federal Fives were again made at 102⅜ ℔ cent., and that price bid at the close. The General Market let off steady; some of the brokers report firm.

Money on temporary loan is in easier supply than for Discounts. The Stock Brokers make up their accounts generally at 5 ℔ cent., and some deposits are again left with them as low as 4@4½ ℔ cent. The Banks are getting 7 ℔ cent. for discounts, except on some select 30 and 60 day bills, which go at 6 ℔ cent. The Bill Brokers, in some instances, are getting over 7 ℔ cent. for single name Grocers' paper. We find, on inquiry at several of the large Banks, that the Discount average of this morning is a declining one, that is the line lower at the close than at the middle of the past week. A considerable decrease on the next average is, therefore, looked for. The Customs, to-day, are $106,000; the additional payments on account of the New Loan into the Sub-Treasury, $215,139. On the other hand the disbursements are $274,502. The Sub-Treasury balance this afternoon stands $8,330,849. By the close of the week the California remittance of Jan. 20, telegraphed *vid* Tehuantepec as $1,296,000, will be due at New-York. The Foreign Exchanges closed at noon to-day for the British mail, at $109½@109⅝ on London; f. 5.16¼@f. 5.13¾ on Paris. The business was light compared with the last packet.

As there are several prpoositions for Avenue and Broadway railways through the City—the most prominent of which is the Seventh-avenue from the Central Park to the Battery, without touching Broadway—we have procured the following interesting figures of the number of passengers carried on the horse cars by the existing lines. It will be seen at a glance that without this additional means of Street travel, added within the last seven years, it would have been next to impossible to distribute our population from and through one extreme of the City to the other on the Broadway omnibuses. The figures are exact for the year 1858, with the exception of the Second-avenue, in which case we take the revenue of 1857, with 1,500,000 added for the probable increase:

Roads.	No. of Passengers.
Second-avenue	4,867,371
Third-avenue,	8,105,515
Fourth-avenue	2,014,486
Sixth-avenue	5,240,978
Eighth-avenue	6,829,452
Total	27,057,802
Add Brooklyn Roads	7,575,823
Total of all	34,633,625

MOVEMENT OF THE COTTON CROP SINCE SEP. 1.

	1859.	1858.	1857.	1856.	1855.
Rec. at Ports	2,472,000	1,483,000	2,015,000	1,987,000	1,350,000
Ex. to G. B.	762,000	524,000	511,000	763,000	647,000
Ex. to France	304,000	190,000	204,000	260,000	145,000
Ex. to other F. P.	215,000	126,000	143,000	190,000	111,000
Total Exports	1,281,000	840,000	888,000	1,213,000	903,000
St'k on hand	920,000	612,000	786,000	598,000	398,000

Of which, during the past week, included in the above:

Rec. at Ports	134,000	110,000	72,000	82,000	105,000
Ex. to G. B.	60,000	40,000	68,000	50,000	33,000
Ex. to France	9,000	9,000	9,000	28,000	8,000
Ex. to other F. P.	11,000	11,000	9,000	13,000	15,000
Total Exports	82,900	63,000	86,000	91,000	56,000

The receipts continue very heavy, while the accounts from Europe are less buoyant. The market here, in consequence, has given way ⅛@¼ cent from the top rates two weeks ago: Upland Middlings are quoted this afternoon 11¾ cents. Messrs. WRIGHT & Co., in their weekly circular, remark:

"The continuous large receipts at the ports, reported by mail, and for a week later by telegraph, causes a more general belief in a crop of 3,790,000 bales; but, as we have before remarked, the question of crop is now lost sight of in the more interesting one of price. Considering the heavy receipts and stocks, and the small business doing for English account in all the Southern markets, the maintenance of our present currency is a matter of surprise, and is only accounted for by the easy manner in which moneyed facilities are attained in the South. Receipts at the ports during the week under review are 134,000 bales. The excess as compared with last year is increased to 989,000, and as compared with 1856, to 485,000 bales. It was confidently expected this would prove the maximum excess of the season, but we are advised by telegraph of heavy receipts at New-Orleans, which, with those already known at Mobile, Texas, &c., is likely to give us a total for our next week's tables of 150,000, against 124,600 bales during the corresponding week of last year, and thereby increasing the excess to over a million of bales. The reports from the South that the increased facilities for hurrying the crop to market, and the inducements to do so, have been unusually great ever since the season opened; that while there is cotton to come it will come freely, and that when a falling off does occur it will be sudden and rapid, are entitled to consideration, as they account in some degree for the large delivery already made of the present crop."

The Third-avenue Road has made a dividend of $2 50 the share, payable on 9th inst.

The traffic over the Galena Road in the month of January was $64,256, against $85,319 same month last year. The Buffalo and State Line Road earned, in December, $81,621, against $91,055 in December, 1857. The Hamilton and Dayton, in January, $42,646, against $37,600 same month last year.

The following is a comparative statement of the Exports, exclusive of Specie, from New-York to foreign ports, for the week and since Jan. 1:

	1857.	1858.	1859.
Total for the week	$1,074,902	$865,156	$923 817
Previously reported	4,456,170	4,671,044	3,826,101
Since Jan. 1	$5,530,373	$5,536,200	$4,749,918

The following are the Currency, Land Warrant and Specie quotations for the week, corrected for us from the rates current at the Banking office of Messrs. THOMPSON BROTHERS:

	Per cent. discount.
New-York State Currency	30c. ℔ 100 @ ⅜
New-England and New-Jersey	15c. ℔ 100 @ ¼
Philadelphia and Baltimore	¼ @ ⅜
Interior Pennsylvania	¼ @ ⅜
Interior Maryland	¼ @ ⅜
Ohio, Kentucky, Indiana and Missouri	¼ @ ⅜
South Carolina and Georgia	¼ @ ½
North Carolina	¾ @ 1
Virginia	¾ @ 1
Illinois and Wisconsin	1¾ @ 2
Michigan	— @ ¾
Tennessee	1 @ 1¼
Free Indiana	1¼ @ 1¾
Mobile	— @ ¾
Canada	— @ ¾
Louisiana	— @ ¾
Assorted packages New-York State	¼ @ —
Assorted packages New-England	½ @ —

DRAFTS AND CHECKS.

	Buying.
Drafts and Checks on Philadelphia	¼ dis.
Drafts and Checks on Baltimore	¼ dis.
Drafts and Checks on Boston	¼ dis.
Drafts and Checks on Cincinnati	½ dis.
Drafts and Checks on Chicago	1¾ dis.
Drafts and Checks on St. Louis	½ dis.
Drafts and Checks on New-Orleans	¼ dis.
Bank of England Notes	℔ £ 4 86
Bank of France Notes	℔ Franc 19c.

SPECIE.

Silver.	Buying.		Paying.
Mexican Dollars	1 06 @	Spanish Qrs. each	23 @
Spanish Dollars	1 10 @	Spanish ⅛ and 1-16	
Five franc pieces	98 @	per oz	1 25 @
French Crowns	1 10 @	*Gold.*	
German Crowns	1 08 @	Sovereigns	4 84 @ 4 88
Prussian Thalers	71 @	Twenty Francs	3 84 @ —
Guilders	40 @	Ten Thaler pieces	7 84 @ —
English Silver	4 80 @	Ten Guilder pcs	3 98 @ —
Specie	1 08 @	Spanish Doubl'ns	15 80 @ 15 90
Old Am. Half Dolls	05 @	Patriot Doubl'ns	15 60 @ 15 75
Old Am. Qr. Dols	1 80½ @	Gold. Am. Old	80 prem.

PHILADELPHIA BANKS, FEB. 7, 1859.

	Loans.	Specie.	Deposits.	Circul'n.
Philadelphia	$3,704,000	$786,000	$1,864,000	$381,000
North America	2,133,967	836,664	1,992,104	297,598
Farm. & Mech	3,911,953	1,089,000	3,119,973	421,595
Commercial	1,676,000	251,000	877,000	139,000
Mechanics'	1,805,164